THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

VOL. V NO. 267 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on ap proved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Ragapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annuam on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34. Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON, BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Coiombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE.

Messrs. MATHRADAS & Co., Canada uilding, Home Street, Bombay, will be pleased to entertain applications for Sub-agencies in Mofussil centres.

As Agents for the "QUEEN," "EQUITABLE," "NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE," and "STATE" (Fire Offices), the "EAGLE & BRITISH DOMINIONS" (Marine) and "GENERAL ACCIDENT" (Motor, Horse and Accidents) we can grant the most favourable rates and conditions for risks in and outside Bombay. Apply to

COLIN M. ROSS.
Managing Partner.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-0 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF STRUCTURES (CORRUGATED SHED) OPPOSITE THE KOLI CHURCH AT KAZI SYED STREET (KOLIWADA) AT THE FOOT OF THE CARNAC BRIDGE.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Chimanlal J. Modi, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 8th day of November, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following structures on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All the structures (Corrugated shed) standing on the City Improvement Trust land, bearing scheme No. 8, Plot No. 5, situate at Kazi Syed Street (Koliwada) Mandvi, and forming the joint property of the abovenamed Estate and Mr. Edulji Pallonji Cooper.

For further particulars and conditions o sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES COLOURED STRIPED MULLS.

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the underwriters, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th day of November, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard.

4 cases, coloured striped mulls, No. 5,110, ex s. s. "City of Exeter," damaged by sea-water each case containing [illegible] pieces [illegible] by 2½ x 32m.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE VACANT LANDS WITH CHAWLS, HOUSES ETC., AT BORIVLI POISUR, SIMPOLI AND KANDOWLEE ETC,.

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 49 of 1915.

CHATURBHUJ GORDHANDAS ... Plaintiff.
versus.
VITHALDAS MOHANJI & Another...Defts.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanjee Kola & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the plaintiff under the consent decree in the above suit dated the 29th day of February, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.. will sell by public Auction at the premises at Magathana (Borivli) the undermentioned immoveable properties in one lot or more lots than one if necessary on SUNDAY the 18th day of November, 1917, at 4p.m., (S.T.),

FIRSTLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 59ft., by 38½ft., or thereabouts together with trees etc., situate at Poisur, in Salsette and bounded on the east by the property of Antone Rodrigues on the west by the public lane, on the south by a gully and the house of Sherif Soya and on the north by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker

SECONDLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 69ft., by 43ft., situate at Poisur in Salsette and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by a rivulet, on the south by Byramji Jijibhoy's Dharamsala and on the north by the property of Sherif Soya.

THIRDLY:—Land with a house and chawl situate at Poisur in Salsette, viz:—(1) One tiled house 45ft., by 23ft., and bounded on the east by the house of John, on the west by the public road, on the south by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker and on the north by the mango art: (2) one range or tiled chawl, measuring 43½ by 19½ft., and bounded on the east by the vacant ground on the west by the public road, on the south by the house mentioned in the preceding paragraph and on the north by a passage and the house of Tejbai.

FOURTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Poisur in Salsette: which Paddy khariff admeasure 23 acres and 34½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 75-6 and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 33 acres and 19 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 16-4 0.

FIFTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Kandivli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasure 5 acres and 55½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 25-1-0, and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 4 acres and 20 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 4-8-0.

SIXTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Simpoli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasures 3 acres and 15½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 9-2-0 and Grass Warkas land admeasure 12 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 0-5-0.

SEVENTHLY:—Land or Batty fields, situate at Magathana Borivli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasures 66 acres and 64 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 375-1-0. and Grass Varkas land admeasure 16 acres and 23 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 30-10-0.

EIGHTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Magathana Borivli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasures 4 acres and 21½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 24-9-0; and Grass Varkas land admeasure 1 acre and 30 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 3-8-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1917.

FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date." *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY YOUR LUCK

2,000 HANDSOME AND BEAUTIFUL FREE PRIZES

WHERE?

AT JAPANESE FINE ARTS

NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

To be distributed among 2,000 first Customers purchasing goods upto Rs. 10 or above. Not merely the prizes, but a great amusement too for the Customers in the drawing of the prizes.

COMMENCING FROM 5th NOVEMBER 1917.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE

(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)

Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.

OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE

NRISINHA HINDU LODGE

TRIAL SOLICITED.

Only five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

CONSUMPTION
CURED IN 3 TO 6 MONTHS.

REMARKABLE CURE
OF
DOCTOR'S WIFE
ADVANCED STAGE.

Another OFFICIAL 3RD STAGE writes Nov. 1st:—

"I am convinced that it has saved me from breaking down entirely."

N. B.—He is steadily putting on weight.

HAEMOPTYSIS STOPPED.

"The blood was bright red in colour and having had severe hæmoptysis only six months ago, I took the powder at 9 a.m., as ordered. . . the bleeding stopped at once strange to say and I have not had any bad symptoms since."

MY SUCCESS

ven in advanced cases is so amazing that I get about.

50 FRESH PATIENTS

very month.

Bombay Doctor wishes to give my medines to his wife.

LATEST PATIENTS

Doctor's son.
Major's wife.

Famous Sanatorium decides to try my eatment.

Write for proofs of cures.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.L., LL.D.,
Alliance House,
LONAVLA.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.

Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.

One rupee for one month.

A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.

DANDIBHATTA RAMAMURTY SASTRY.
Proprietor.

Modekurru,
Kothapeta Post,
Godavari Dt.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sundays not excepted.
THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.

No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR V. P.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST with perfect knowledge of correspondence. Apply Box No. 385, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 640

WANTED—A HEAD CLERK, conversant with all Departmental accounts for a local Mill. Apply to Box No. 376, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 597

WANTED—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 20 per month. Apply N. S. KARANJIA, Vice-President, Kurla Municipality. 634

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COPYING CLERK. Apply personally to Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co., Solicitors, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort. 638

WANTED—A MAN with a thorough knowledge of plumbing and the installation of sanitary fittings. Apply sharp to GARLICK & Co., Jacob Circle, Bombay. 592

WANTED—Two SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Baroda State Service. Salary Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 100. Apply with copies of Testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 586

WANTED—3 DUFTRIES for Service in Mesopotamia Pay Rs. 14 plus 50 per cent. Batta per mensem. Apply to:—The ASST. DIRECTOR, Dairy Farms, Southern Circle, Poona. 584

WANTED—For a large Mill up-country an experienced ASSISTANT BLEACHING and DYEING MASTER: one with knowledge of Bleaching Chemistry preferred. Apply to Box No. 381, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 631

WANTED—A MUSALMAN as TUTOR knowing English, Persian and Urdu. He must be strong in English and Mathematics. Pay Rs. 50 P. M. rising to Rs. 75. Apply to The PRIVATE SECRETARY, Mangrol (Kathiawar). 585

WANTED—In an Indian State, a trained EUROPEAN LADY as TEACHER, Kindergarten, Music, Painting, salary Rs. 125 per mensem to start with, with prospects of increase. Address giving references and copies of certificates (which will not be returned) to Box No. 383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 633

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Gentleman wishes to give tuitions in English, French, German and Latin. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 370, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 568

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For term communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—Used Blank Spools of TYPEWRITER RIBBONS. For price, apply N. H. DAROOWALA, 113, Esplanade Road. 630

WANTED—At once a SMALL GODOWN in Fort preferred. Apply with particulars rent, etc., to Box No. 384, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 639

WANTED ON HIRE—On a long lease a decent BUNGALOW, somewhere on Warden Road, Pedder Road, Nepean Sea Road, Altamont Road, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Write with particulars to Box No. 380, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 629

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A decent BUNGALOW up to Rs. two lakhs and twenty-five thousand on either Warden Road, Pedder Road, Altamont Road, Nepean Sea Road, Ridge Road or Malabar Hill. Brokers need not apply. Write with full particulars to Box No. 379, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 628

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle, Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

APPLICATIONS are invited for three Scholarships of Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 per month for one year commencing from November, 1917, for three Bania Female Students in Higher Standards in School or reading in College. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 957

FOR SALE

WOLSELEY CAR FOR SALE—Delivery early December, latest pattern, fully equipped and in perfect running order. Recently painted and re-hooded. Price Rs. 11,500. For further particulars communicate with Box No. 382, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 632

TO BE LET.

DEVLALI.—Mr. Cama's bungalow "CAMP VIEW," Nasik Road. For particulars apply to the MALI, or at the "CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Medows Street.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Appl to MANAGER.

TO LET on LONG LEASE property admeasuring about 9.194 square yards of the trustees of the Sett Merwanjee Framjee Panday Charitable Funds, situate at Love Lane, Mazagon. The provisions of the lease with Government, relating to the property can be seen at the office of the Funds, during business hours by applying to the CHAIRMAN Mr. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PANDAY, Merwan Bagh, Colaba SEALED OFFERS are hereby WANTED for such long lease. 583

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ONE mild steel crank shaft 21ft. in length over all with neck 15in. diameter by 30in. long, Fly wheel space 7ft. in length and 20in. diameter and flat made for 8 keys and crank end 16in. diameter by 11½in. in length at each end. Apply to Messrs. THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS, Elphinstone Road, Bombay, stating offer. 595

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 (Rupees forty-five) per share is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 9th November, 1917, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on 31st October, 1917, on production of their share certificates.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 31st instant, to Thursday, the 8th November, 1917 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 19th October, 1917. 366

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of Timber at the following Depots on the dates shown against them:—

Haliyal Depot 7 miles from Alnuvar M. & S. M. Railway.

Teak.	Blackwood.	Junglewood.	Sawnwood.
cft.	cft.	cft.	cft.
35,000	10,000	7,000	3,000

Date of Sale, 28th November, 1917, and following days.

Tavargatti M S M. Railway.

Teak.	Blackwood.	Junglewood.	Sawnwood.
cft.	cft.	cft.	cft.
200,000	5,000	50,000	20,000

Date of Sale, 4th December, 1917, and following days.

The conditions of Sale are available for inspect on of Persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the undersigned's office at Haliyal or at the Depot Offices at Haliyal and Tavargatti between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and Holidays.

J. DODGSON,
Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara N. D.

Haliyal, 16th October, 1917.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK willl be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant those days being Public Holidays (Divali) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th November, 1917. 644

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.
NO. 12253/CASH.

SEALED TENDERS for supply by contract of the following articles of Miscellaneous Marine Stores from 15th November, 1917, to 31st March, 1918, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his Office, in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard Bombay, upto 3 p.m. (Standard Time), on the 12th November, 1917, after which hour no Tender will be received:—

Kerosine Oil 150° 15,000 Gallons in Tins.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt to the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being first made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post: if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be asigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule forms will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms and any information in connection with the contract can be obtained at this Office.

5. Covers to be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores."

(Sd.) B. H. JONES,
For Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

Bombay, 6th November, 1917. 636

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION—BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1917 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1917, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this Fifth day of November, 1917.
THOMAS WILLIAM BIRKETT,
635 Sheriff of Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 8th November 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), to receive and adopt the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report for the Quinquennium ending 28th February, 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay 18th October, 1917. 457

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL HUSSEIN CHANDABHAI, of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will, if any, be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground bearing New Survey No. 21, whereof the confraternity of Saint Francis of Assissi are the Fazendars together with the messuage, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the eastern side of Kalbadevi Road in the Oart called or known by the name of Takwady passage in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 374 and 375 and Street Nos. 10-12, containing by admeasurement 75 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Takwady Lane and beyond that by the house of Pestonji Kuvarji Lavangia, on the West by the said Takwady Lane and beyond that by the house of Atmaram Mulchand, on the north by the house of Goculdas Madhavji and on the South by the house of Morarji Bhimji Joshi.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1917.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

642

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MOTABHOY RAMCHANDRA and DHAKLABHAI RAMCHANDRA and NARAYEN MOTABHOY & RAMRAO MOTABHOY sons of the said Motabhoy Ramchandra have contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any share, right, title, claim or interest to in upon, or in respect of the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their Office at No. 79, Medows Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, which will then be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that picce or parcel of land or ground of the Bombay Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon situated at Nawiwadi Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 330 (three hundred and thirty) square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less bearing Collector's Old No. 64, Collector's New No. 660, Old Survey No. 389 and New Survey No. 281 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4907 and 4908 and Street Nos. 54-56-1 and which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the West by the property of Wassudev Ramchandra and others, on or towards the North by the oart formerly of Dhanjee Zaoba and now of Narayen Zaoba and others, on or towards the East by a public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Motabhoy Bapooji.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1917.
MALVI MODY RANCHHODDAS & Co.,
643 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HASHAM HAJEE MOOSA, of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from any and all incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.

Any and all person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said property or any part or parts, thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, trust, lien, possession, lease, succession, survivorship, easement or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent Tenure land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at ERSKINE and GHOGHARY Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One hundred and forty-eight (148) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2842, New No. 9824, Old Survey No. A and B/1733 and New Survey No. 886 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6790 and Street Nos. 97 at 101 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Ghanchy Darvesh Buksh, on or towards the South by Erskine Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by the said Ghogahry Moholla (Street) and on or towards the West by the property of the said Ghanchy Darvesh Buksh and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated at Bombay this 7th day of November 1917.

FORBES & CO.,
638 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RASOOL HASSAM, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a widower, cook, residing at Islampura, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased

CHHOTOO HASSAM, the sole brother of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Islampura, outside Fort, Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of October, 1917.
Mr. CHHOTOO HASSAM,
641. Petitioner-in-Person.

Accounts of over 800 firms successfully represented by

INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.

NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL

F. L. A. A.; (London); F. Inc.; C. A.; 81, CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone 2568.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TRIBHOWANDAS PURNANDAS and VENILAL BHAICHANDBHAI, the Mortgagees of the undermentioned property belonging to NARSEY VIRJI MEHTA have contracted to sell to our client the said perty. All persons therfore, having any claim in to or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lalwady Parel Road, near Dinshaw Petit Mills, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or therabouts and forming a portion of the land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's Old No. 91, New No. 16581, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 2514 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by another property of the Mortgagor on or towards the West by a Gulli on or towards the North by a public passage and on ot towards the South by a Sweeper's passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municinal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1008 (1A) and Street No. 1 A, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Morigagor.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1917.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
637 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The undersigned will REMOVE their Rooms to the GROUND FLOOR No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, (just opposite the Military Square Lane) on and from MONDAY, the 12th November, 1917. The other entrance to the above premises is next to the "Advocate of India Offices, at Dalal Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very High Class Artistic New Designed Teak and Blackwood Furniture, Full Compas Cottage Piano by Henry Ward and Co., Velephone with Selected Records, Jost Radio Fan, Sewing Machine by Froster and Rossman, Free Wheeled Double Brake English Gent's Bicycle with Dunlop Tyres, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the very valuable latest designed teak and blackwood household furniture by Devji Canji and others, such as dining tables, dining chairs, mirrored sideboards, dinner waggons, meat safes, rich silk tapestry lined drawing and reading room complete suites of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry rich artistic mirrored cabinets, rich Indian worked ornaments, Indian carved wardrobe, rich carved teapoys, jardineer stands, revolving roll top master key office table, rich silk hand embroidered folding screen, full compass cottage piano by Henry Ward and Co., rich English Velephone, rich selected records, Jost's Radio fan, English paper box cabinet with travelling writing desk, rich hand and foot sewing machine by Froster and Rossman, rich dressing cheval glass by Devji Canji, rich bedroom selected double and single almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing washing tables, rich door curtains, rich table and pillow covers, rich billiard cues, rich silk race riding suits, rich engraving pictures, rich Venetian glass centre pieces, rich platedware by Reed and Barton, and Mappin and Webb, solid presentation silverware, English cut glass liquor frame, free wheeled double brake English Gent's bicycle with Dunlop tyres, etc., etc., the property of W. M. Kenzie, Esq., including that of J. M. Coode, Esq., Director of Telegraphs, Lahore and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 61 DITMAR LAMPS NO. 20.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the office concerned.

61 Ditmar Hanging Lamps No. 20.

TO DECORATE YOUR HOUSE.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 10th NOVEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC GOODS OF SORTS AND RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TYPEWRITER, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction next to the Sir J. J. High School and just opposite to Dwarkadas Building at Hornby Road the entire stock-in-trade of an electric goods selling concern such as English holders, switches, brackets, tramway switches, English cutouts, English ceiling rose, counter weights, battery fans, table fans of 110 volts, and 230 volts, ceiling fans of 230 volts., cinematograph and motor accessories, electric fancy table lamps, fancy brackets, electric kettle, electric bell fittings of two and three lights, electric wire, leaden wire, flexible wire, amphere metre, walt metre, table and wall telephones, electric regulators, etc., etc.

Also rich teak and blackwood household furniture such as dining tables and chairs, cabinets, rich tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, centre tables, easy chairs, tile top teapoys, gramophone, (His Master's Voice), mirrored chests of drawers, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, teak and wooden beds, writing tables, and chairs, typewriter etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

"PEG O' MY HEART"

One of the greatest theatrical successes ever scored in the East and Miss Doris Phillips' big hit: the story of a winsome Irish girl who brings sunshine into a discontented family.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P. M.

A TRIPLE BILL.

The late Sir Henry Irving's Masterpiece:

"WATERLOO"

Comedy Drama from the London Coliseum:

"THE GIRL"

and

"A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA"

SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 5 P. M.

"PEG O' MY HEART"

SATURDAY NIGHT AT 9-30.

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

IN RESPONSE TO NUMEROUS REQUESTS HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO. WILL PROLONG THEIR SEASON TILL 17TH INSTANT GIVE THE BOMBAY PATRONS A FURTHER OPPORTUNITY TO WITNESS A FEW MORE OF THEIR POPULAR SUCCESSES INCLUDING, ONE OR TWO OF THEIR NEW PRODUCTIONS.

Night prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, & Ans. 8. Matinee prices:—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1, & Ans. 8.

BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.

Week days:—from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. Saturdays:—till 1 p.m.

POPULAR PICTURES

EVERY EVENING AT 6:45 ONLY.

"HABITS OF THE PEOPLE INHABITING THE CAUCASUS"

"NELLY THE LION TAMER"

"CINDERILLA"

"TWEEDL'DUM MARRIES AN AMERICAN"

PATHE GAZETTE.

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats, Rs. 2.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!

OF

PRESENT REVUE CO.

and last of our Revue Serial

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 **TO-NIGHT** 10 P.M.

THE GAIETY CO.

Presents the LAST

6th **REVUE SERIAL** 6th

THE BANG GIRLS
A NIGHT IN PARIS
THE BANG GIRLS
A NIGHT IN PARIS

Introducing

The following Beautiful Dances

THE ARGENTINE TANGO

THE SASH AND THE CLASSICAL

SEE THE PARISIENNE COSTUMES

A Speciality

THE

KAN KAN FINALE etc.

DO YOU LIKE CUSTARDS?

If So

COME TO THE GAIETY

It's there in a MOMENT.

Important ANNOUNCEMENT.

Owing to enormous Sucesss in MADRAS

THE TOM MELBOURNE'S

REVUE & COMEDY Co.

WILL COMMENCE

Their Season At This Theatre on

Tuesday November 20th

Instead of on Thursday November 15th as previously advertised.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions

THE EXCELSIOR AT 9-30 P. M. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p. m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS

NEW BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

The most powerful "CROOK" play

"KICK IN"

To-morrow Friday at 9-30 p. m.

The most powerful "CROOK" play ever written

"KICK IN"

SATURDAY at 9-30 p. m.

The Laughable Satire

"THE ROTTERS"

SUNDAY at 5 p. m.

HALF PRICE MATINEE

"KICK IN"

Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30

PATHE'S SUPER SERIAL!

THE

"IRON CLAW"

Complete Episodes Every Week.

EMPIRE

Bombay's Premier Picture Theatre

TO-NIGHT

At 6-30, 8-15, & 10 P. M.

ALL-PATHE PROGRAMME

The Beautiful French Star

MDLLE ROBINNE
MDLLE ROBINNE
MDLLE ROBINNE

IN

"JEALOUS OF TO-MORROW"

a Pathe play in 3 acts.

PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE

Reissue of Wiffles' famous 2-part comedy

"A NIGHT OUT"
"A NIGHT OUT"
"A NIGHT OUT"

OR

"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"

"A Night out"—the Cinema version of the popular Bandman play is undoubtedly WIFFLES' GREATEST SUCCESS

EMPIRE

For the pick of photoplays.

IMPERIAL

LAMINGTON ROAD.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

TO-NIGHT

"NEW MEXICO CLIFF DWELLERS"

A Combitone Travel.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest.

"PATRIA"

Pathe's Serial Supreme. 9th Episode.

CATS PAW AND THE SCAPEGOAT"

10th Episode.

"WAR IN THE DOOR YARD"

Featuring

"Mrs. VERNON CASTLE"

The great society dancer.

"LUKE'S TROLLEY TROUBLE"

Comic.

TIME:

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee Every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

FOR BOMBAY CITIZENS FOR THE MUSICAL PERFORMANCE BY

MISS VIDHYADHURI

BEST AND WELL KNOWN SONGSTRESS OF BENARES U.P.

ONLY FOR A FEW NIGHTS

AT THE

MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED HALL

OF THE PREMIER FURNISHING AND DECORATING. Co.

40, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

PROGRAMME:

On Thursday 8th from 9 to 12 P. M. (B. T.)
,, Saturday 10th ,, 9 to 12 P. M. (B. T.)
,, Sunday 11th ,, 3 to 6 P. M. (B. T.)

Tickets can be had at the above place from 10 to 5 (B. T.)

J. D. BENARESWALLA.

A CONTRIBUTION

BY THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AND THE

HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.

TOWARDS

"OUR DAY"

ON MONDAY, 12TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

THE FAMOUS LONDON FARCE:

"THE GLAD EYE"

THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS OF THE HOUSE WILL BE HANDED OVER TO THE ABOVE CAUSE.

PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE & CO.

Prices as usual.

ALL EXPENSES OF LIGHT, ADVERTISEMENT AND ALSO THE STAFF CONTRIBUTED BY THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair the rough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V.P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

No. 155 (Dept. C. I.) Jooma Musjid.

Market, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

"OUR DAY"

AT THE

ELDORADO

CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, (North.)

Tel. 1304.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

on

SATURDAY 10th NOVEMBER

at 10-30 p m. (S.T.)

IN AID OF

"OUR DAY" WAR FUND

Under the Patronage of

MR. F.A.M.H. VINCENT, M.V.O.

Police Commissioner, Bombay

A SPECIAL PROGRAMME

Comprising all

WAR FILMS

graciously provided for the occasion by

H. E. LADY WILLINGDON

will be shown

The Theatre will be brilliantly decorated, and light refreshments served by leades.

The Band of the St. Mary's High School will play in the garden from 9 to 10-30, by kind permission of Revd. Father Shepherd.

ALL THE PROCEEDS OF THIS PERFORMANCE WILL GO TO THE WAR FUND.

Tickets can be had at the Italian Stores' Meadows Street, or at the Eldorado.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.

Mr. Syed Mohamed, District Munsiff, Lucknow, writes on 10-9-17:—"Your Life Reading about me has turned out to be wonderfully accurate."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU

Chadavaram, Vizagapatam District.

TREACHER & Co.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

Wines, Stores Provisions and General Merchants.

ESTD. 1830.

Treacher's

BEST KNOWN

* * * HEART LABELLED BRANDY Rs. 5-4 Per Bot.

* * BRANDY Rs. 4-15 "

SPECIAL LIQUER BRANDY Rs. 6-12 Per Bot.

C. C. C. Specific for Colds, Coughs, etc.

ADAM SAJAN & Co.

Mandap Decoration a Speciality.

GLASSWARE, FURNITURE MERCHANTS AND ELECTRIC CONTRACTORS.

Household Drawing Room, Bed Room, Shop and Office Furniture of all Kinds for sale and hire. Large stock always kept in varieties and made to order or any design supplied. Electrical glass chandliers and Bronze Statutes Small and Large Size.

Marriage and party contractors etc. Moderate rates.

Head Office: 364, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
Branch Office: 7, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
Workshop & Godowns,
Narandrue Street.
BOMBAY.

Absolutely Free

40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

is being distributed free

Apply to—

The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,

30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

BOSS STOVES

The most perfect kerosine oil stoves

BLUE FLAME TOUCHES COOKING PANS.

In 1—2—3—4—5 Burners. Prices Rs. 45—70—100—125—150.

Shelves and Class Door Ovens extra.

PARTICULARS FROM L. ROYSAMPAT,

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Kashmir Gate, DELHI.
Elphinstone St. Camp, KARACHI.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 6th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price
January	21.18+16
March	20.90+12
May	20.66+15

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Nov.	19.65
Nov.-Dec	19.25
Dec.-Jan.	19.10
Jan.-Feb.	19.00
Feb.-Mar.	18.91 +25
March-April	18.82
April-May.	18.74
May-June.	18.66
June-July	18.58

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	—	34,000
Futures at New York Jan.	—	—	—	20.74+15
" " Mar.	—	—	—	20.38+31
" " May	—	—	—	20.20+29
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	—	20.90+10
" at New Orleans	—	—	—	27.38—16
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	—	—	—	25.71+13
" " Mar.	—	—	—	25.50+11

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 5th:

Bar Silver Spot	—	—	—	44 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.				
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 6th April 1917.				
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	—	—	—	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	—	—	—	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	—	—	—	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	—	—	—	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	—	—	—	4
" 7 day market loans	—	—	—	4 1/4
Consols 2½%				55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal ..				50
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan				64½
Government Securities 3½% ..				55
Ex. On London at Paris Francs				27.34

WAR LOANS.

London Nov. 5th:

3½% 1925—1928	£85¼
4½% 1925—1945	£99
5% New	£93¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 5th:

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Feroze pore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	595
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Prompt paid	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	18/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Nov. Nominal	21/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/11
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	2/8

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay Nov. 7.

The quotations this morning for Good Broach April were Rs. 459 Exchange terms and Rs. 461 Association terms, and business was done in the latter during the morning at this rate. The tone of the Marwadi bazaar was easier on opening and Good Broach was quoted Rs. 457, but the price quickly dropped to Rs. 454 on speculators selling. At Colaba business was reported on Association terms at Rs. 457 and in the bazaar at Rs. 455, the market closing steadier at Rs. 457. A moderate business was put through chiefly in the bazaar.

For read cotton the enquiry by exporters and mills has been moderate. Prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M,

NEW CROP:

Good Broach ..	..	April	457
Fine Hinganghat Wardah ..	..	January	447
" Nagpur Kamptl ..	..	"	444
" Khamgaon Akola ..	..	"	432
" Khandeish ..	..	"	419
" Muthia ..	..	"	422
" Bengal ..	..	"	386
Fully Good Bengal ..	..	"	352

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 7th NOVEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	388	352		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab..	367			"
M.G. Wardha .	455			"
M. G. Nagpore ..	452			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	439			"
M.G. Khandeish ..	419			"
M.G. Broach			460	1-25 April

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 6th November:—

Cotton	6,372 bales.
Wheat	27,599 cwts.
Linseed	5,223 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	293 "
Gingellyseed	88 "
Poppyseed	Nil

Groundnuts	—	—	277
Undecorticated	—	—	15,780
Rice	—	—	41,630
Myrabollams	—	—	1,650
Cottonseed	—	—	2,945
Mowrasseed	—	—	185
Gram	—	—	2,664
Jowar	—	—	3,836
Maize	—	—	316
Barley	—	—	853

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange:

COLABA, 7th Nov., 1917, at 5 p.m.

Growths	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	.. 389	352	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Sclnde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. 382	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. 415	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G.)	.. 432	407	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	.. 434	404	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	.. 440	410	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)	.. 448	423	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	.. 453	428	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	.. 458	433	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	.. ..	..	458	1/25th Apl 18
Mathia (M.G.)	.. 420	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18

BULLION.

The silver market is firm due to speculative purchases

Bar Gold 27-2
Sovereign 17
Silver Ready Ex-duty 101-10.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 102.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 193.
3 Months sight France Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 204.
D. D. on Shankhai Rs. 290.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150
60 days sight Japan Rs. 141½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 69.
3 per cent Small pieces 58.
4 per Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable.
3 Months notice 80.
Long dated 78.
Municipal Long dated 76.
Municipal Short dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the Bank Rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady and a fair amount of business was put through. At the close however, on account of Bulls buying forward there was a slight recovery. The tone of the market continues to be good.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,170, Fazulbhoys 960, Pearls 685, Swadeshis 2,050, Swans 640, Shapurjis 162/8, New Greats 345, Manockejee Petits 2,110, Madhavjees 2,685, Kohinoors 1,115, Kasturchands 1,440, Indore Malwas 445, Indian Bleachings 262/8, Finlays 542/8, Davids 680 Currims 450, Crescents 290, Colaba 1,450, Centurys 475, Nagpurs 2,880, Bradbury 695, Kanti Ordinary 320, Deferreds 1,550, Tata Ordinary 298/12, and Deferreds 1,340, Alcocks 1,130, British Burma Petroleums 8-8, Bombay Steams 315, Tata Hydros 1,225, and Telephones 185.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,165, Swadeshis 2,070, Textiles 2,275, Simplexs 1,067/8, Pearls 680, Madhavjees 2,680, Kohinoors, 1,090, Indore Malwas 446/8 Indian Bleachings 265, Finlays 545, Fazulbhoys 962/8, Crescents 286/4, Centurys 477/8, Nagpurs 2,810, Bombay Uniteds 575, Shivrajpurs 54/8, Tata Ordinary 297/8, and Deferreds 1,340.

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market was firm to steady and a good amount of business was put through in almost all the scripts. The closing quotations are as follows:—Madhowjis 2,680, Standards 2,165, Fazule 960, Currimbhoys 450 Crescents 286½, Indore 450, Bleachings 265, Pearls 670, Nagpores 2,860, Swadeshis 2,070, Tata Mills 860, Davids 675, Simplexs 1,078½, Shapurjis 168¾, Finlays 545, Swans 640, Centurys 477½, New Greats 345, Petits 2,150, Bombay Steam 315, Kohinoors 1,040, Alcocks 1,105, Bombay Burmas 1,090, Mangaldas 970, Kastoorchands 1,450, Morarjis 2,700, Sholapures 6,400, Textiles 2,275, Bombay Bank 1,530, Burmah Petroleum 8½, Tata Ordinary 298¾, Def. 1,340, Bundis 27½, Shivrajpurs 54 and Central Mining 54.

GADDUM AND CO,

MANCHESTER FIRM'S LIABILITIES.

The "Mercantile Guardian" in its issue of September 21st writes:—

I referred briefly last month to the liquidation of Gaddum and Co., Ltd., of Manchester, but I was not then in possession of any particulars which exhibited the position of the company. The figures now to hand are somewhat alarming inasmuch that the deficiency amounts to no less than £224,269. Losses on cotton contracts and through the war are given as the explanation of this deficiency, but its magintude demands that most careful, and indeed, stringent, enquiry should accompany the liquidation of its affairs. The company which took over the well-established business in 1908 possessed a nominal capital of £100,000, and has ever enjoyed a very high credit. To-day it has unsecured creditors in Manchester, £22,665, and contingent liabilities for contracts, £216,273. In addition to this there are also contingent liabilities at Bombay stated to be £281,000, which may or may not eventuate. As against this the company has book debts at Manchester amounting to £2734 which are said to be of no value, cash £1,296, bills of lading £1,069, War Loan £5,000, sundry shares £800, stock, furniture, etc., £760, and assets at Bombay £.5993, which when preferential claims are deducted leaves a total of £14,669 in assets as against the enormous liabilities already mentioned. It is said that of the £100,000 capital some £49,200 was issued and paid, and creditors will naturally desire to know what became of that capital and to be informed when the company actually became insolvent. Leaving the Bombay claims, great as they are, out of consideration, the directors have still to account for the loss of upwards of £279,000 in the space of a very few years.

FACTORIES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CONDITION OF MILL HANDS.

The report of Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Chief Inspector of Factories, upon the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1916, has just been issued. The report shows that during the year the number of factories subject to control under the Act rose from 786 in the year 1915 to 835. There were 750 factories actually at work as against 727 in the previous year. Of the total number of factories, 316 were perennial and 519 seasonal. Of the former, 179 and of the latter, 515 were connected with the cotton industry. Eighty-five factories remained closed throughout the year. The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency was 290,618 against 280,566 in the previous year and of these 228,953 were engaged in the cotton industry as against 223,895 in the year before.

The pay sheets, says the report, merely show the monthly earnings of the workers, but it is not possible to obtain the relative capacity of the operatives as workers during the periods to which these figures refer, and the quality of the outtern at the time, in regard to fine or coarse goods, is also an unknown quantity. The general opinion amongst mill agents and managers it that the workman of to-day is earning a better wage, with greater ease owing to the higher rates paid per pound of outturn, than those of a few years ago. Labour strikes have been frequent for advances in wages but they were of short duration and adjustments of wages were readily settled owing to the general demand for labour.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The following table shows the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay and the mofussil for he past five years:—

Year.	Women		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1912 ..	24,053	25,433	49,486
1913 ..	23,530	27,641	51,171
1914 ..	22,476	27,637	50,113
1915 ..	23,189	29,921	53 110
1916 ..	25,186	29,883	55,069

Year.	Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1912 ..	4 301	10,043	14,344
1913 ..	4,404	9,725	14,219
1914 ..	4,627	10,733	15,360
1915 ..	5,306	11,328	16,634
1916 ..	4,141	11,729	15,870

The increase in the number of women employed is due chiefly to the fact that all the cotton spinning and weaving mills were working fully and steadily and also to the fact that a number of gins and presses have been brought on the register as amenable to the provisions of the Act owing to the number of employes necessary to constitute a factory having been reduced from 49 to 20 employed in any one day.

The certification of children has been carefully attended to and efforts have been persistently made to abate their tendency to rove from one mill to another, with, however, little or no result. Their motives, too, are difficult to ascertain with certainty but it would appear that they move about from mill to mill with the hope of obtaining a full-time certificate of age if they are frequently put before the certifying surgeon by various employers.

There was one case of illegal employment of women in the reeling department late at night and two cases for the employment of children without certificates of age and physical fitness. Prosecutions were instituted and convictions secured against the Managers in each case.

In addition to this, three more prosecutions—1 in Ahmednagar and 2 in East Khandesh—were instituted by the District Magistrates for the illegal employment of children and convictions were obtained in all cases.

Registers of children required by section 35 have generally been well kept and no cases of neglect were so serious as to necessitate legal proceedings.

The cotton industry has been remarkably prosperous throughout the year. Mill stores and accessories have been, not only scarce, but abnormally high in price, and the prices of raw material have fluctuated a great deal chiefly on the dear scale, but it is a notable fact that all weaving mills have been able to work at a good profit in proportion to the age and condition of their machinery.

CONDITION OF MILL-HANDS.

The Collector of Bombay in forwarding the Report to Government observes:—

Considerable attention has been directed to the question of improving the condition of the mill-hands in Bombay. Concerted action by the millowners would appear to be necessary, since the mill-hands do not attach themselves ordinarily to one particular mill. There appears to be little doubt that a good many children certified as half-timers really do a full day's work. It seems probable that there are a good many more certificates granted than there are children employed, and this means that in some cases a child gets two certificates under different names enabling him to work at one mill for half the day and at another mill for the other half. The Department has been for a long time attempting to devise measures to stop this and Dr. Bardi, the Certifying Surgeon, has made praiseworthy efforts to do so, but in the absence of any assistance either from the parents of the children or the mill managers it is difficult to produce any appreciable improvement. The education of factory children cannot be said to be satisfactory. On the 30th March out of 3,090 children employed in Bombay only 532 were receiving instruction.

SURAJMAL LIBEL CASE.

JUSTICE BEAMAN'S JUDGMENT.

OPINION OF JUSTICE McLEOD'S JUDGMENT.

"ALMOST DEVOID OF A SINGLE RELEVANT OR IMPORTANT CONCEPT."

The following is a further instalment of the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Beaman in Surajmal V. Mehta v. B. G. Horniman:—

The object of the writer was to show up an impropriety in Surajmal's method of doing business. His remarks must be read in connexion with, and strictly confined to that object. It is no answer to his statement that as a matter of fact there was no intervention on the part of any agent to repiy, that between Holkar and Surajmal, the former was represented by an agent. The learned judge then proceeds to deal with the second article in which he remarks "that these allegations taken from the observations are repeated, with a further fact that Surajmal paid Dada "with his own cheque." That was admittedly a mistake as I have already said, but I think it is quite an unimportant slip. The judge then comments on this in these words. "It is difficult to see what object the defendant could have had in laying such extraordinary stress on these facts which he had gathered from the observations unless he wished whilst making a personal attack on Surajmal on a matter outside the case to drive home the inference he drew from the circumstances actually revealed, that Bhagwandas was the nominee of Surajmal and that all Dada's allegations were true." Precisely, that is undoubtedly what the defendant was seeking to do. But does it deprive him of his rights to comment fairly on these materials too? When the learned judge used the word 'personal' it is plain that he suggested that in some degree the attack was in some degree malicious. But it has been since admitted that it was not. He then goes on to say that 'the defendant after referring to the allegations of the defendant (in Bhagwandas's suit) including those which were never made' etc. That is putting the case as strongly as it could be put as against the defendant. For while some of the allegations were not made in the written statement of Dada; they certainly were made to Horniman and he had to judge for himself upon the materials before them whether the allegations were true or false.

FAIR COMMENT NOT EXCEEDED.

What next follows deals with some of the comment in the article, and, for my part, even after giving the greatest weight to MacLeod J.'s opinion, I am still quite unable to see that they exceed the limits of fair comment. For example when the learned judge condemns the writer's comment on Surajmal's lapses of memory, he says that these were singularly unfortunate and supports that by this process of explanation. "Surajmal could not remember what he had said to Dada when Dada heard of Khambatta's agreement and asked Surajmal what he should do, or whether he told Dada to go to other attornies. He could hardly be expected to remember the first, but if he told Dada to go to other attornies as he was acting for Tatia Saheb, that was the right thing to say." Does this fairly represent what was in the mind of the writer of the articles? Surely not. In judging Surajmal's evidence before Davar J. it is to be remembered that he had been fully acquainted for months with the nature of the defence. He knew perfectly what was being put to him in cross-examination and why. He knew when he was asked what he said to Dada when Dada came to him about Khambatta's prior agreement, it was being suggested that he told Dada to file a suit for damages against Tatia Saheb. With that knowledge in mind there was no excuse at all for giving the evasive answers he did. It is impossible if he really had instigated Dada to do this that he should have forgotten it, or in view of the correspondence preceding the suit Bhagwandas v. Dada and the defendant's written statement therein that one would not before going into the witness box have searched his memory for what did pass on the occasion referred to. He could not have been taken by surprise on these points. Presumably he was there to clear his character of the aspersions cast upon it in the written statement and this was one of the most serious of them. He could at least have said "I do not exactly remember what I said to Dada after this lapse of time, but I most certainly did *not* instigate him to file a suit for damages against Tatia Saheb." If Dada had come to Surajmal to file a suit for him against Tatia Saheb; then doubtless it would have been right for Surajmal to refuse to act for him and to advise him to go to some other attorney, if indeed that could be called advice at all. But that surely is glossing over the real implication of these questions and answers, an implication as well known to Surajmal as to Counsel examining him.

SURAJMAL'S INABILITY TO REMEMBER.

The learned judge admits that Surajmal's inability to remember whether he had drafted the notice to be sent to himself acting as attorney for Holkar, was suspicious. That is putting it very mildly indeed. The suggestion was not only that Surajmal advised Dada to file a suit against Holkar, in which of course Surajmal could not act for him, but that he actually drafted notice of suit for him and sent him with it to Da Cunha, in order that this notice which he himself had drafted should in due course be sent to him as Holkar's attorney. I ask without fear of contradiction whether it is humanly speaking possible that after months in which to prepare himself for cross-examination upon the salient fact that he had instigated Dada to bring the suit, he should have been in any doubt at all whether he had himself drafted the notice. I say emphatically that it is not. He knew, he must have known whether he had done such a thing, and if he had not he could have given an unqualified denial to the suggestion. Why did he not? The explanation again is perfectly obvious. We are told that counsel was flourishing papers when he put the questions to the witness. If Surajmal had not a clear conscience, if he had really instigated the suit, although he had not in fact drafted the notice, he might not have felt positive that he did not, he might have feared that if he denied having drafted such a notice, counsel would next moment confront him with it. So he took refuge in the answer that he could not remember whether he had given Dada such a draft or not. MacLeod J. says that it was proved as a fact that Surajmal did not draft such notice, but that Da Cunha drafted it under Dada's instructions. This was in the libel action. But how was the defendant to know that at the time he wrote the articles? He might very well have presumed, as MacLeod J. admits, that Counsel had instructions.

CONSCIENCE VERY FAR FROM CLEAR.

But whether Counsel had or not appears to me quite immaterial. For Surajmal's inability to remember whether he had drafted the notice for Dada or not, whatever else it may or may not warrant, certainly would warrant an inference that his conscience was very far from being clear at that time, about the part he had taken in launching that suit. And that was quite enough for the defendant. I am not quite sure whether MacLeod J. meant in the passage I am about to quote to treat the sentence in this article as a statement of fact or as comment on fact. He says, "as to the words 'other matters of importance he had also forgotten,' they were grossly unfair and the defendant's attempt to explain them was ludicrous." What precedes the words in the second article certainly resumes compendiously the most important points which Surajmal then swore he had forgotten, but these were minor points of detail at any rate, and one of them might fairly be called important, which Surajmal had also forgotten. As I read the words though, they merely sum up the concluding part of the cross-examination the gist of which has just been given. It certainly would not have occurred to me on reading the article that the plaintiff could make a special grievance out of this sentence, in view of the substantial truth of what went before, and the general tenor of the passage as a whole. I should have thought that this was too near going every line and word with a miscroscope, to find the minutest flaw, a method that no jury would ever think of adopting. The learned judge proceeds: "I must hold that the defendant has misstated the facts on which his comment is based. He has laid the greatest stress on allegations which were never revealed to the public, to support the conclusions he arrived and has moreover accepted those allegations as true." If by "the fact" here the learned judge really means the sentence "other matters of importance he had also forgotten," all I can say is that is comment upon the record. It may go too far, and to that extent it may not be fair comment, but it certainly is not such a fact untruly stated as the learned judge had in mind.

ALLEGATIONS NOT ON RECORD.

As to the allegations which were not on the record of the case before Davar J. I fail altogether to discover more than one which can accurately be so described, and that is the letter which Surajmal wrote to Da Cunha. He did write it. Such other allegations as flow from it will be found on analysis to be no more than inference from facts put in evidence at the trial. It is true that the writer of the article says that it is alleged etc. and that it is roundly alleged etc. and does not make it clear that these allegations were not to be found in the record of the trial before Davar J. But what was the position? It was roundly alleged before Davar J. that Surajmal had instigated Dada to file the suit against Holkar. It was there too alleged that Surajmal had settled the suit with Dada. Then this letter from Surajmal to Da Cunha is unearthed, and comments are made on it in the written statement. It is impossible to say how far this part of what was suggested by defendant's attorneys for use in the case might have been brought out and either proved or disproved by evidence had the case gone on. The note by the compiler of the observations in relation to Surajmal's letter, does not conclude the matter. It is almost certain I think that had that suit not come to so premature an end, Surajmal would have been cross-examined and pretty rigorously about the part he played in the settlement. And I see no reason to suppose that had he then admitted, as he had admitted in a measure, that the settlement was his own, though brought about by his managing clerk, he would not further have been called on to explain this letter. When the learned Judge says that the defendant not only laid the greatest stress on allegations which were never revealed to the public, but accepted them as true, it means no more than as I have tried to show already in more than one connection, that the defendant took risks of adopting a fact and making it the ground of comment.

A QUESTION FOR THE JURY.

But in what immediately follows Macleod J. went much further, for he said, "I must also find that from the report of the case before the public as far as it went it could not reasonably be inferred that Bhagwandas was the nominee of Surajmal, that is to say, using the word 'infer' in its strongest sense." If the learned Judge held that view then he would not have allowed this question to go to a jury at all. I can hardly believe that he really meant that. Surely, whether that conclusion was in the nature of fair comment or not must have been left to a jury. For with the materials before him at the time, I doubt whether any one could be found to say that the writer's inference was one which could not reasonably be drawn from the facts, although it is possible that a jury might have thought it one which ought not to have been drawn, nor do I understand what the learned Judge means by "using the term inference in its strongest sense." An inference is always an inference whether it be a good or a bad inference and whether an inference could be "reasonably" drawn depends upon the degree of probability in its favour. I cannot wholly agree with Macleod J.'s definitions, or test of reasonableness. An inference, if we must use exact terminology, is not a surmise. A surmise is rather a guess, if the word has a place at all in logical terminology. What Macleod J. appears to be distinguishing is a loose from a close inference. He gives, to illustrate his meaning inferences, which might reasonably have been drawn as for example, "that it would have been reasonable to infer from the fact that Bhagwandas withdrew his case, that he was apprehensive that Dada would be able to succeed in his defence and prove that Bhagwandas was the nominee of Surajmal, or that it was possible that Bhagwandas was the nominee of Surajmal. It was not reasonable to infer that Bhagwandas was the nominee of Surajmal." Are we not drawing very fine distinctions here? If it were a reasonable inference that Bhagwandas apprehended that Dada would be able to prove that he was the creature of Surajmal, it is very much the same thing as inferring that Bhagwandas was the creature of Surajmal, for if he were not upon what possible ground could he have apprehended that Dada would be able to prove that he was? Then follows this. "The former are true inferences. The latter is a conclusion."

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT MEANING.

Every inference, as I have said before, ought to reach a conclusion, though that conclusion may be positive and unqualified or merely probable and qualified. But the distinction here drawn is one without a meaning and if I understand the learned judge aright, what he really means is that the defendant was much too positive in stating the result of his inference, particularly as it turned out not to be true. I do not agree that the defendant has confused inference with assumption. It is in the main correct to say that he has accepted as true most, if not all, that was said on Dada's side in the case before Davar J., and necessarily therefore, where what Dada said was in conflict with what Surajmal said, has declined to accept the latter as true. But that position was reached by a process of perfectly legitimate inference from what was revealed at the trial as long as it was restricted to matters there put in evidence. As soon as the comment went outside that group of facts it depends upon one ascertained and not controverted fact and a comparison of that with the conclusion inferred from the trial and its contents, viz., that Dada's version was substantially true. There again I see no confusion between inference and assumption. I do not agree with Macleod J. that "on the given data it was impossible for any one to draw an inference in the nature of a conclusion." It may have been impossible for any one to come to a true conclusion by way of inference upon the data then available, because some of them turned out later to be false data, but that is quite another matter and one with which in deciding upon the fairness or otherwise of the defendant's comment I am not concerned. I find as a result of this close critical examination of what Macleod J really said very instructive in the light of the manner in which the judgment was used before us in argument. The impression left on the mind after a more or less casual reading of Macleod J.'s judgment is that that learned judge found that the defendant had based his comments on one or more material facts untruly stated, and that in one or two particulars, though here the judgment hesitates a little, the writer's comments were not fair. During the argument before us we were told over and over again that the sentence in the first article that there was no intervention, etc., and the corresponding sentence in the second article, were utterly false, and that this was found by the learned trial judge who had disbelieved Nanabhai and had believed Surajmal on the point. But I have not been able to find anything in Macleod J.'s judgment, which goes that length. Indeed, upon the most careful scrutiny I cannot find that the learned judge has definitely found a single fact stated as a fact in the alleged libels to be untrue, except that the cheque was not, as stated, Surajmal's own cheque, but Tatia Saheb's. I have now been over Macleod J.'s judgment at least six times in order that I may not unwittingly do that learned judge the least injustice in dealing with his conclusions and the means he has used in coming to them. I gather that the facts, which towards the end he says that the defendant untruly stated were (1) not a positive misstatement, but an omission to state a material fact which he ought to have stated, viz., that Surajmal had in his examination-in-chief denied on oath the defendant Dada's case as a whole. (2) that Surajmal paid Dada Rs. 9,000 by his own cheque. (3) that the writer said that certain matters were alleged, giving the public to understand that they were alleged in the suit of Bhagwandas v. Dada, whereas in fact they were only alleged in the observations prepared for the use of Dada's counsel in that suit. I cannot find that the learned judge definitely points out a single one of these allegations as untrue.

THE DRAFT NOTICE.

As to the draft notice which Surajmal is now alleged to have written and sent by Dada's hand to DaCunha, this is not mentioned in the libel at all. We must confine ourselves strictly to the libel complained of and so confining ourselves and to Macleod J.'s judgment upon it, I believe I am right in saying that I have set down every untrue fact which that learned judge held had been made the ground of comment. It comes to this then that there is one untrue fact and one only and that has been admitted from the first. It was "roundly alleged" in the suit upon which the comment was made and that Surajmal had instigated. Dada to file a suit against Holkar. It was roundly alleged in that suit that Surajmal settled the suit with Dada, and not with Dada's attorney and also that at the time of that settlement Surajmal demanded the Rs. 3,000 under the promissory note upon which that suit was brought. It was not alleged specifically as a breach of professional etiquette on Surajmal's part, that he had settled the suit over the head of DaCunha. Nor was it alleged that he had written the letter to DaCunha, conveying a totally false impression of what had really occurred. But these matters were alleged in the observations not prepared by Nanabhai at all, but by Vachha. And these allegations coming under the notice of the defendant he believed them to be true and alleged them as the ground of one comment, viz., that there was no intervention on the part of any agent and one demand that those in authority should take the matter up and insist upon Surajmal giving satisfactory explanations. The comment as I have already pointed out was fair, and, in my opinion, necessary from the materials before the writer in the suit of Bhagwandas v. Dada. Under rigorous analysis, then, this elaborate and impressive judgment is shown to be almost void of any relevant and important concept.

JUSTICE HEATON'S JUDGMENT IN APPEAL.

I will now deal, much more briefly with Heaton J.'s judgment in appeal. It is virtually confined to one sentence in the first article, "that the plaintiff was the creature of Surajmal admits of little doubt." Before going further I should like to point out that isolating this sentence thus from its context has given rise to some want of proportion in handling it for the purpose of the plaintiff's libel suit. It is perfectly clear when the sentences preceding and following it are also read that what the writer meant was this. The suit had broken down ignominously after a feeble attempt to prove cash consideration by false evidence, just at the critical point where the cross-examination of Surajmal might have been expected to force upon him disclosures, which would have substantiated Dada's evidence as a whole the judge in dismissing the suit had, according to the writer, "appropriately remarked that the plaintiff had taken a wise course" and then defendant admits, connecting this with the next which is really the important sentence, "that the plaintiff was the creature of Surajmal, etc., and goes on that Surajmal (now substituted for the nominal plaintiff Bhagwandas who has just been ruled out) should have been content. etc." The mere statement standing alone that the plaintiff was the creature of Surajmal, had the suit in all other respects been bona fide, would not have been libellous at all. But as soon as it became clear that the suit was Surajmal's, that he was the real plaintiff, then it became a matter of vital importance for him to refute the serious charges brought against him in the written statement, and not to let the matter drop, just when that matter was being opened. He had to prove that although, the pro-note was for his benefit and for reasons of his own had been made out in the name of his clerk Shambhuprasad, the transaction was in all other respects honest, or in other words, that there had been cash consideration and not the consideration alleged by the defendant.

STANDARD OF CRITICISM.

A great deal of this judgment deals in generalities upon which I have nothing to say beyond this that I doubt, with respect to the learned judge, whether the standard to be applied in determining whether comment is fair or not, varies according to the station of the plaintiff and the degree of personality in the libel. I doubt whether there is any standard. And I am sure that if there were it could not vary according to the factors indicated by the learned judge. All that is essential in this connection is whether the subject-matter of the libel is of public importance. If it is it can make no difference whether the person complaining of it is an author, a statesman or an attorney, once that point is settled against the plaintiff the resultant comment has to be justified upon exactly the same loose general principles, and sentimental considerations ought to have no play.

THE MORE SERIOUS CHARGE.

The learned judge says, "on the facts appearing I think the writer would have been within the limits of fair comment had he said that the claim made by Bhagwan was was extremely suspicious, indeed probably false, and that the allegations against Surajmal both as to professional misconduct and as to his part in Bhagwandas's suit had not, owing to the collapse of the case, been satisfactorily met, and that they demanded further and fuller inquiry. But Horniman went further than this. He wrote that the plaintiff Bhagwandas was merely the creature of Surajmal admits of little doubt in view of the circumstances revealed. This amounts to saying, that Surajmal, there was little doubt, had committed the serious criminal offence of engineering a false claim. It is a grievous thing to say of any man, an atrocious thing to say of a solicitor, unless it is true, or unless there are the strongest grounds for saying it. It is not true. Horniman does not contend that it is true." I pause here to emphasize what I am afraid I must have already said more than once, that it was Dada who said all this, and Horniman merely adopted that, as the truth by inference from what had occurred at the trial, taken along with the pleadings and the issues. The learned judge was evidently greatly influenced by his present conviction that this was all false. But would he have thought so as the time the articles were written and on the materials then available? It does not follow that the conclusion Horniman reached is not true because he prefers to adopt the comparatively easy defence of fair comment than the defence of justification. It is quite clear from what the learned judge has declared would have been fair comment that the dividing line, when the article is read in its natural sense, and kept entirely distinct from further information elicited at the trial of the libel suit, is extremely fine. And Heaton J., at any rate, certainly would not have gone the length Macleod J. apparently would, of withholding this altogether from the jury on the ground that the inference was wholly unreasonable. Indeed in another place he admits that it was quite a reasonable inference, though he thinks that it was too conjecture, in other words, I suppose, an inference which while perfectly reasonable, ought not to have been drawn. And he is careful to point out that he is treating himself as a jury in coming to his conclusion that the sentence I have so often quoted was not fair comment. He was powerfully influenced again by the gravity of the charge as it presented itself to him. He says it amounts to accusing Surajmal of a serious criminal offence. Here he refers to a section of the Penal Code which as far as I know has hardly ever been enforced in any such connection as this. But the actual conclusion that Surajmal was the real plaintiff in the suit, standing alone is quite harmless and left there could not be regarded as a libel at all. It only becomes so, as Heaton J. has perceived, if the rest of Dada's statement were true.

THE MOST PROBABLE INFERENCE.

It was, however, an inference that had to be drawn before any part of the articles need have been written. And it was an inference, as I hope to show, which was not only fair on the materials then available, and at the time it was drawn, but by far the most probable inference. It is on this point that I differ entirely from Heaton J. and still more from Macleod J. when he finds that it was not even a reasonable inference.

Still treating himself as a jury Heaton J. quite correctly sets forth the grounds upon which this inference as he believes rests. He comes to the conclusion that they are not strong enough to support it, because he sets over against these, other grounds upon which a different inference and one less unfavourable to Surajmal could have been based, and as he evidently thinks ought to have been based. It seems to me, speaking with respect, that in this balance sheet as it has been called in the argument before us Heaton J. has greatly undervalued or omitted factors on what we will call the defendants credit side, and over-valued factors on the debit side.

SURAJMAL'S DEFENCE.

The result is a view much too favourable in my opinion to the plaintiff. Heaton J. has omitted from consideration altogether three items which I consider so important as to be almost decisive. He has paid no attention to the undeniable facts giving rise to antecedent probabilities amounting almost to certainty that the claim was a false claim. He has paid no attention to the dramatic and most significant ending of the suit, and he makes no mention of Davar J.'s comment. Remembering how intimately versed that learned judge was in the law's chicaneries, what wide experience he had of the worser sort of attorneys and their ways, and of false claims of this kind, the few words he is recorded to have spoken when the suit, doubtless to his own surprise came to an abrupt end, surely deserve much consideration.

On the other side of the account, 1 and 2 are true as stated. But they seem to me to be quite outside the proper ground of inference, at the time the inference had to be drawn. 3. Of course, Surajmal had not directly supported the claim on the promissory note. How could he possibly have done so after acting as plaintiff's attorney and drawing his plaint? I assume that what Heaton J. means is that he had not directly asserted any interest of his own in the consideration. Else the passage is meaningless. 4. Here I come to what clearly influenced the learned judge much more in my judgment than it should have done in Surajmal's favour, and against Horniman. He believed, although here again I cannot help feeling that this belief has been strengthened by the evidence in the libel suit, that Surajmal was a much injured man who took the earliest opportunity, although it was quite needless for him to have done so of coming forward courageously to clear his character. If we turn once more to the pleadings and then to the issues (which have not been noticed at all by Heaton J.) in Bhagwandas suit, it is pretty clear that every one concerned in that suit realised that from the first Surajmal was at least as deeply interested in it as the nominal plaintiff, Bhagwandas. Bhagwandas pretended to want 3,000 rupees. Surajmal was virtually on his trial. The most serious charges had been brought against him. It was not seriously contended before us, when I put that point before the Advocate-General that any inference of the kind which Heaton J., was disposed to draw from Surajmal's appearance in the witness-box at that stage of the case was now contended for. I do not see that any such could be fairly drawn.

5. Here again with great respect I think the learned judge has diverged so widely from what I consider to be the true line of approach to a just estimate of reasons for and against defendant's articles having been fair comment as to have wholly missed the sinister significance of the very fact he is setting down to Surajmal's credit. Why was he not so cross-examined? As Horniman inferred and as I think most people would have inferred at that time for the very good reason that he did not care to submit himself to that ordeal. This, of course, depends upon the truth of Dada's allegations that it was Surajmal's suit. If it was, then to use Macleod J.'s words, he gave

Continued on page 8

Mr. MONTAGU
ON
INDIAN AFFAIRS
(*With an Introduction*)
BY
Sir S. Subramanya Aiyar

This is an exhaustive collection of all the Speeches delivered by Mr. E. S. Montagu on Indian affairs ever since his appointment to the India Office as Under-Secretary to Lord Morley up-to-date inclusive of the speech he delivered on assuming the Office of the Secretary of State for India. The Speeches embodied in this volume represent a true picture of Mr. Montagu and his views about India and also foreshadow his future administrative policy. The publication includes not only the speeches delivered in the House of Commons, but also a number of other speeches which were made by him on various occasions and which are of importance to India. The book is sure to be of special interest to readers as it opens with a valuable introduction written by our veteran leader, Sir S. Subramanya Aiyar and contains the portraits of Mr. Montagu and Sir S. Aiyar together with an index.

CONTENTS:—Budget Speeches for 1910-11 and 1912-13; Indian Railways and Irrigation; The Conditions of India; The Government of India Bill; The Indian High Court Bill; Opium Traffic; India and Protection; The Land Problem and India; His Visit to India; Reply to Lord Curzon on the India Council Bill; Tribute to Sir K. G. Gupta; Mesopotamia Commission and Indian Administration; and His Future Policy.

Price Re. 1-8.

(Over 450 Pages. D. C. 16mo.)

SPECIAL EDITION, CLOTH BOUND AND GILT, Re. 2.

SPEECHES OF LORD HARDINGE

The speeches included in this volume (1913-16) are varied in character and they reveal the supreme genius of Lord Hardinge and his attitude towards Indian aspirations. The collection includes not merely official documents but a number of speeches covering nearly all topics of human interest. The name of Lord Hardinge is one to conjure with in the coming reconstruction of the Empire The publishers hope that the utterances of such a practical man of affairs will be read by millions with deep interest and much profit.

600 pages Price Rs. 3

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE:

His Life, Personality and Genius, by K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, B.A., B.L., with a Foreward by Mr. J. C. Rollo, Price Re. 1. Concession rate to Students, Rs. 2-8, 540 pages. Cloth bound.

Mr. Ramaswami Sastri has given vital help towards the understanding of Rabindranath and his religious, lyrical and dramatic conceptions and also a comprehensive study that is invaluable. The author does for Tagore what Stopford Brooke has done for Tennyson and Browning—to supply a popular exposition, critical and exhaustive of the following works of Tagore, *viz.*, Gitanjali, Gardener, The Crescent Moon, Chitra, The King of the Dark Chamber, The Post Office, Translation of one hundred poems of Kabir, Fiction, Sadhana, Tagore's Miscellaneous Writings and Speeches.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT
BY
BABU BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

(720 pages Royal 32M. O. Cloth bound.)

Price Re. 1.

J. N. TATA

(*By D. E. Wacha.—2nd Edition.*)

The name of Mr. J. N. TATA is already inscribed on an enduring monument in this country as a great captain of industry and a patriot of the purest ray serene. His is such a life as to leave behind a fragrance which we are sure will last for many a generation to come. Those who are interested in the material advancement of the country will do well to read the book to know what a man of action has done and is recommended particularly to the student population to whom it will serve as an inspiration for patient work and action. The book contains 14 illustrations and is bound in cloth and gilt.

Price Re. 1.

SKETCHES OF INDIAN ECONOMICS

By R. PALIT. (336 *Pages, Rs.* 1-8-0.)

CONTENTS.

Commercial Education; Foreign Competition; The Younger Generation; Advantages of Trade on the Joint Stock Principle; America as a Place of Study; How Industries are Developed; The Organisation of Credit; Some Reminiscences of India's Commercial Days; Our Tobacco Trade; The Industrial View of India; Revival of Indian Industries; The Creation of National Wealth; Protection in Trade; Why Free Trade is not good for India; Our Women and their place in Domestic Industry; How to Improve the Condition of Indian Peasants; Our Mineral Resources; How to Educate our Children; Nitrate of Lime and its Value as a Fertilizer; Some Industrial Aspects of Ivory Carving; The Necessity of Technical Training in Modern Education; A Plea for Agricultural Education and Art Education Applied to Industry.

2nd Edition! *Just Published!!*

SISTER NIVEDITA

This is a comprehensive collection of the select essays of the late Sister Nivedita, who was devoting her life to the cause of India. The publishers hope that a perusal of the book will amply re-pay the readers. The book opens with an introduction by Mr. A. J. F. Blair, Editor, "Empire," Calcutta, and is illustrated with four half-tone pictures. There is an appendix to the book containing some tributes paid to the memory of the late Sister by well-known personages, such as Messrs. J. C. Bose, F. J. Alexander, S. K. Ratcliffe, A. J. F. Blair and others.

Price Re. 1-8.

ART AND SWADESHI

(By Dr. A. K. COOMARASWAMY, D.Sc.)

Contains Essays on Indian Art and Swadeshi. Profusely illustrated with eighteen rare and original pictures and handsomely bound. Price Re. 1.

GANESH & Co.,
PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 9th Vad of Ashwin, 1973.
Mahomedan: 21st of Moharrum, 1336.
Parsi: 29th of Ardibehest, 1287.
Jewish: 3rd of Heshvan, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public Lecture by Babu Khusheeram in English on "The Science of Numbers." Hall of the Theosophical Society, Fort, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 9.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 10.

Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, No. 3, Medows Street, 4 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.

Titular feast of the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla, High Mass at 9 a.m., followed by procession and Benediction. H. G. the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will assist.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Comedy Co., at 9-30 "Kick In" and Iron Claw at 6-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.

The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Peg O'My Heart."

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show. every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwardes.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep D. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express.. ..	7 40	21 21

POONA RIFLES.

November 7.

PART I.

1098 Musketry. The Range is allotted for class firing as follows:—

Wednesday 7th B. Coy., Part III, Table "C."

Thursday 8th "B" Coy., Part I & II Table C.

Saturday 10th "B" Coy. Part I & II Table C.

Members detailed to attend on the above days will parade on the range at 7 a.m., Dress, Drill Order.

1099 Miniature Range. The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Tuesday 13th, Tuesday 20th, Tuesday 27th, and Friday 30th November, 1917, at 7 a.m., and 5 p.m., each day for the firing of matches 4, 5 and 6.

1100 Clothing. The Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of clothing from 8 to 10 a.m., daily except Sundays.

PART II.

1101 Leave. The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:

Lieut. T. W. K. Hider "B" Coy., from 10-11-1917, to 21-11-1917.

No. 536 Pte. H. S. H. Pilkington "B" Coy., from 5-11-1917. to 14-11-1917.

1102 Decrease. The undermentioned is struck off the rolls of the Corps from this date:

No. 438 Pte. E. C. Palmer, Ahmednagar Detachment, transferred to 2nd Batalion M. and S. M. Railway Rifles.

1103 Move. Captain and Adjutant A. R. Kearsey proceeded to Lonavla on Monday the 5th instant on inspection duty returning on completion.

1104 Orders. Members of the Corps are informed that all applications for leave etc., should be addressed to the Officers commanding Company or Detachment or, the Adjutant and not to an officer by name.

1105 Standing Orders. Members not in possession of Corps Standing Orders or copies of new para: 11 regarding Dress are directde to apply for same at Headquarters at once.

(Sd) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA WAR HOSPITAL

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st Batalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.)

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Both the telegraph lines from Madras to Ceylon are interrupted from 15-40 hours yesterday.

The Telegraph Department notifies that both the telegraph lines from Madras to Ceylon have been reported right from 5 a.m. on Wednesday morning.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The Principal, G. M. Vidyalaya, Bombay, acknowledges the gift of a beautiful Veena and his life-size portrait from H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore.

BAI AISHABAI DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients that were treated during the month of October, was 3,343. Out of these 1,128 were mules, 1,597 females and 618 children and the daily average of patients was 107.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and two deaths occurred from plague yesterday Esplanade and Bhuleshwar each reporting one attack, Fort Northern, one attack and one death and Maratha Hospital, one death. The total number of deaths from all causes was 80 as against 77 of the corresponding day of last year and 67 of 1915.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary, Industrial Home for the Blind, Lamington Road, acknowledges with thanks the following help received by the institution during the months of August, September and October last:—Mr. Tokermal Parmeshwaridas Rs. 27; A. "Zoroastrian" Rs. 15; A "Parsi Friend" Rs. 15; Other small sums totalling Rs. 18-12.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Babu Khushee Ram of Patiala will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (72 Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. on "The Science of Numbers" The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF GLORY.

The titular feast of the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla will be celebrated on Sunday the 11th instant. The High Mass will commence at 9 o'clock. The Vespers on Saturday will begin at 7 p.m. On Sunday there will be also a Low Mass at 10 o'clock and His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will be present at the High Mass, which will be followed by procession and benediction.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Rampattan Mataprasad, a watchman at the Gaiety Theatre, who was found lying unconscious on a box under the staircase of the theatre on Tuesday evening. It appears that the deceased was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had been suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died at the hospital at midnight. It was further ascertained he had been ailing for some time past and was under medical treatment. A verdict of death from opium poisoning was recorded.

BANDRA BAND FUND.

The managing committee of the Bandra Band Fund announce that after another successful season the Band Fund now shows a balance of Rs. 190-11-0. With the aid of the generous voluntary subscriptions the committee were able to give occasional Band performances on the Bandra sea face during the past season when large numbers of residents of Bandra, school children and motorists from Bombay have turned out to hear the music. As these band performances are much appreciated in a place like Bandra, where some such recreation is needed, the committee have resolved to start afresh from 1st October, 1917. The Bandra Municipality have allotted a certain sum of money for the purpose of erecting a bandstand near the foreshore where the band has been hitherto playing.

DEATH OF A MILL WATCHMAN.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Sukhdin Bhagwandin, a watchman, emplayed at the Khatau Makanji Mill. It appears thatt the deceased went into the mill at 6-30 a.m., on Tuesday. Sometime after, he was brought back to the gate by an oil man. His right arm was completely severed from the body. On being questioned he said he had opened the tap of the tank at the top and was intending to go down, when his "dhotar" which was thrown loosely over his shoulder fell and was caught in the shafting above, and twisted round and he was pulled into the machinery. His arm was broken and torn off. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The talented artists of the present Gaiety Revue Company conclude this week a successful season at the Palace of Varieties. The farewell show which they are giving this week commencing from to-night is likely to prove as successful as any given by them up till now. It deals with the adventures of "The Bang Girls," in gay Paris and is, like the preceding instalments of this great serial revue, very attractive. The Argentine Tango, the Sash Dance and the "Kan Kan Finale" are among the special features of this week's show.

The cold weather season at the Palace of Varieties will commence shortly, and the enterprising management have secured some big attractions for it. Tom Melbourne's Revue and Comedy Co. will open shortly at this popular place of amusement in which Albert Morrow, will appear in an entertainment selected from 1,001 novelties and surprises. Their show has been described as a "top hole" show and they should have a very successful season at the Palace of Varieties.

OPIUM PROSECUTION.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 10.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Deomal Narayan, a hawker from upcountry with possessing five "tolas" of opium valued at Rs. 2-13 without a license. The accused was arrested on suspicion by a Police constable in Khoja Street on Tuesday, when he was found in possession of the opium. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

PICKPOCKET GETS 6 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged one Abrool Gowar with attempting to pick the pocket of Shamboo Shiva, a motor cleaner. It appears that the complainant was boarding a tram car at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday at Bori Bunder, when he felt a jerk and heard the jingle of coin. He turned round and caught the accused with Rs. 9-15 in his hand. The accused was convicted and as he had seven previous convictions, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

14 DAYS FOR STEALING A COAT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Raje charged Bhikan Jiva, a labourer, with theft of a coat valued at Rs. 15, belonging to Government. The accused stole the coat from a bale stored in the hold of a steamer. He was convicted and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC STREET.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY v. RAMRAO VISHWANATH AND 37 OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, by the Government of Bombay. In this case the Magistrate acquitted one Ramrao Vishwanath and thirty-seven others who were charged for disobeying Municipal Act.

In the petition it was stated that the Municipal Commissioner during October and November 1916 with the sanction of the Standing Committee, issued requisitions under his signature to be served upon the respective owners of different houses in the old Hanuman 1st Cross and 2nd Cross Lanes which were private streets in pursuance of section 305 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal Amendment Act 1905, asking them to level or pave the drain and light the streets in such manner as was directed in the requisitions and giving them notice that if within sixty days from the service of the notice or receipt thereof, respectively, of the requisition it was not complied with, the Commissioner would under section 489 of the Act, take such measures as would be necessary for giving effect to the requisition.

All the owners of the properties failed to comply with the requisition within the prescribed period and in March 1917, the Municipal authorities charged the owners of the properties with committing offences under section 471 of the Act, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad.

The defence of the accused was that they were not guilty.

The Magistrate after hearing arguments whether the streets were private or public streets, within the meaning of section 3 Subclause (1) and (5), of the Act acquitted all the owners of the properties. Before the Magistrate a list of Municipal and private roads under the control of the Corporation was put in, and from which it appeared that the lanes in question were shown as private lanes.

It was submitted on behalf of the Government that the Magistrate was wrong in holding under the circumstances proved in the case that the lanes were public streets within the meaning of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 and submitted that the Magistrate should have held that the lanes were private streets within the meaning of the Act.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

Mr. Weldon with the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Government of Bombay.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 8TH OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

75-17.—Patell & Eze, Meghji Vallabhdas v. David Sassoon & Co. Ld., a firm; Wadia G & Co.,

LONG CAUSES.

1223-15.—Payne and Co., Niamatullabai v. Ahmedbhoy Shaik Kaderbhoy & ors, Serveyor & Co., Wadia G & Co., Payne and Co., Captain and V.

701-17.—D J Mantri, Rai Bahadur Vinayakrao Sadanand Joshi v. Shanker Ballaji Navalkar & ors, In person.

204-17.—S A Tyabjee (for a pauper), Laxmibai widow v. Kaua Massingji and ors, Shroff and D.

725-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Balkisson Hardayal and anr, Khandwalla & Co.

356-17.—Motichand & D, Dada Haji Essak v. Munchershaw Nusserwanji Chandabhai, Nanu H & Co.

S C Ct. 678-24898-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Phiroze C Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

S C Ct. 679-24899 16.—Merwanji K & Co., Phiroze C Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

13-16.—Madhowji K & Ch, Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v. Raichand Lakhmichand & anr.

1271-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassum Dada v. Gopinath Jivan Kiny, D J Mantri.

703-16—Payne and Co, Ratanbai v Shiribai and ors. Mer K and Co, Sham M and H, Unwalla P and P, Mirza M and M.

110-16—Motichand and D, Laloo Nemji v Lalji Doongersey and anr, Tyabji D and Co, Part heard by M J, 12-1-17.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

2-17.—Soonderdas & Co., Joshi Jetha Vallo & ors v. Devkabai widow, Rustomji & Gir.

LONG CAUSES.

353-17.—Vachha & Co., Messrs. Kharshedjee Ardesir Divecha, a firm v. Balubhai Motiram & anr, Malvi M R & Co.

S C Ct 451-15416-17.—Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail & ors v. Limji Edalli Kavarana, Mulla & M.

541-17.—Crawford B & Co., The B B & C I Ry. Co., v. Gayaprasad Gangaprasad, a firm, & ors, Malvi M R & Co.

658-17.—Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Narsey v. Gulam Hoosein Mulla Jivaji, Captain & V.

621-17.—D J Mantri Kashinath Bhasker & ors v. Keshev Narayen & ors.

152-17.—Edg G W & Co., Bai Jadav widow v. Dharamsey Meghaji, Tyabji D & Co.

190-17.—Edg G W & Co., Thakoredas Bhagwandas v. Dharassha Manufacturing Co.

1173-16.—Edg G W & Co., Messrs. Manekchand Panachand & Co. v. Dharamsey Meghji, Tyabji & Co.

1357-14.—Khambata & Co., Purshotam Krishna Vete v. Pandurang Yeshwant Vete & ors, Kh L & M, Khambatta & Co.

877-16.—Captain & V, Ahmed Saheb bin Abdul Rehman Shabuzkir & anr v. Mulla Mahomed Yoonus Penkar & ors, Kanga & Sayani.

1478-15.—Khand L & M, Khatizabibi widow & ors v. Natbuddin Abdul Latiff Jitakar & ors, Crawford B & Co.

253-16.—N C Dalal, Mahomed Yusuf Jacob & & anr v. Bai Aishabai widow & ors, Jeh G & B, Jam R & D, Little & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

799-17.—Mirza M & M, Hussonalli Allibhai v. Ibrahim Allibhai & ors, Mirza M & M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

937-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Narotamdas Bhau a firm v Bhimji Machha and ors, Mehta D and L, Motichand and D, Part heard.

29-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Rai Bahadur Kusturchand Onkarji v. Zoonalal Munelal Zaveri, Payne & Co.

527-16.—Pandia & Co., Mulshanker Jatashanker Chandalia v. Jiwanlal Jatashanker Chandalia & ors, Pandia & Co., D J Mantri.

987-15.—Surajmal & Co., Nathmal Chunilal a firm v. Devkisson Chaturbhuj & ors, Kanga & S.

140-15—Unwalla P and P, Maniram Radhakisson a firm v Shrivallabh Nathalal and anr, Malvi M R and Co, Suraimal and Co.

666-17.—Unwalla P & P, Piloo widow & anr v. Jainoo & ors, In Person.

754-17.—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v, Bhimji Jairaj Makanji Madhowji K & C.

761-17.—Surajmal & Co., Narsey Gangji v. Khimji Visram & Co., a firm, Bhai K & G.

627-17.—Ard H D & Co., Hurgowan Hurkissondas, a firm v. Hemlal Kashidas a firm, Captain & V.

740-17.—Tvabji D & Co., Bai Mane widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobai & ors, Ard H D & Co., Mulla & Mulla.

771-17.—Mans H M & Co., Rustomji Jeevanji Mistry & ors v. Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy C Himine, Parnanand & Co.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCE TO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYERS.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 5th November which stated:

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 2969, dated the 13th August, 1917, sanctioning the payment of grain compensation allowance to the inferior staff on salaries up to Rs. 30. I now wish to bring before the Standing Committee and the Corporation the question of granting as a war measure, a 'temporary special allowance' to all the staff on salaries from Rs. 30 to Rs. 200, including clerks, the out-door staff of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, etc., and artizans and workmen. The minimum pay of clerks and Sub-Inspectors is Rs. 30 and there are 658 men on rates of pay from Rs. 30 to 49; 726 on from Rs. 50 to Rs. 99, and 213 on from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. The recent great increase in the cost of living is well known to the members of the Corporation. It presses heavily on all these men, especially on those on the lower grades of pay, and I think that it will be generally recognised that they have a claim to consideration. Government at present grant local allowances to their employees in Bombay at 20 per cent. of pay from Rs. 30 to 50, at 15 per cent. on pay from Rs. 51 to Rs. 100; and at 10 per cent. on pay from Rs. 101 to Rs. 200; and they have recently appointed a special committee to advise them regarding the revision of these rates. The Port Trust which formerly paid Bombay local allowance on the Government scale has, I understand, since the appointment of the Committee referred to, raised those rates by 50 per cent.

My recommendation is that all Municipal employees on the in-door and out-door establishments drawing salaries from Rs. 30 to Rs. 200 be granted, as a war measure a temporary special allowance of Rs. 10; and that this allowance should be given with effect from the 1st October, 1917. The total cost is Rs. 15,970 a month, or Rs. 191,640 a year."

The Committee also considered a letter from the "Times of India," Press asking for an increase of 50 per cent, on their contract rates for Municipal printing work on the plea that prices had gone up since the 30th September when an increase of 32 per cent. had been given.

The Press stated that the price of paper had gone up by 70 per cent.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia stated that the contract was given to the "Times" Press because their prices were lower than those of the competing presses, but now they had asked for an increase of 50 per cent. on their contract rate.

The committee approved of the increase subject to the sanction of the corporation.

The following resolution was then passed:

"That the Commissioner be requested to give, if possible, an extra supply of water at high pressure from 2 a.m., to 12 noon during the ensuing Divali Holidays in addition to the usual supply."

THEFT OF TURQUOISE BEADS.

TWO ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Karnik of the C.I.D. charged Lala Harising, aged 14 years, and Luxman Ramchandra, aged 18 years, with aiding and abetting one Fakira Luximan, who has absconded, in the commission of theft of a parcel containing 67 beads of turquoise valued at Rs. 500.

It appears that the beads were sent to Mrs. Woolcombe from upcountry for approval and she was on her way to the Post Office to return the parcel but stopped on the way at the Army and Navy Stores on some business While the gharry had stopped near the Stores, the two accused and another man asked the coachman, who was standing beside the carriage, the way to Colaba. Immediately after, the coachman missed the parcel from the carriage and saw the two accused running away. He raised an alarm and chased the accused, who were seized. The third man had disappeared. Subsequently the necklace was traced to the house of Savitribai, who had stated that the necklace had been given her by her son Fakira. Both the accused were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to receive twelve stripes, and the second who had previous convictions, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

2 MONTHS' FOR RECEIVING STOLEN PROVERTY.

Savitribai was charged with receiving stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen. The necklace was found buried in a gutter adjoining her house in 2nd Kamatipura Lane. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

POSTAL CLERKS' GRIEVANCES.

MEMORIAL TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

In continuation of R. P. L.'s letter which appeared in our issue of 22nd, September, re: Postal Clerks' grievances, we understand that the Postal Clerks in Bombay have requested Sir William Maxwell, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, who is now in Bombay, to receive some of them on a deputation on behalf of the general body.

Their memorial to the Director-General submitted through the Postmaster-General, dated the 6th November, reads thus:—

Sir,—I respectfully beg to solicit your kind attention to the last representation submitted to you on the 19th of February 1917, and beg permission to say that apart from the abnormal rise in the prices of the necessaries of life, my case for an immediate improvement in my pay, rests on the absolute block in promotion, which has has been the result of the merger of the Bombay-Aden Sea Post Office in the Cadre of the Bombay G. P. O. and its Town Sub-Offices, and the fact of the disproportionately large number of appointments in the lowest grades. In these circumstances an *incremental grade* is the only remedy which will redress the disabilities under which I am now labouring, and an allowance while affording me the relief necessary on account of the unprecedented increase in the cost of living, will not bring about an amelioration of my status and prospects in the service. It is this main question which affects me most and deserves your close personal attention.

In the first reprpesentation it was indicated how the position of the clerks instead of improving had actually retrogressed and it was also shown how the present block in promotion unlike the periodical blocks in former times promissed to be one of acute intensity, and not likely to be remedied by mere general revisions of the type of the one granted in 1908.

I therefore humbly beg that you will kindly consider the question of an *incremental grade*, as within the range of practical politics, and move the Government for its speedy sanction; for which act of kindness I shall as in duty bound over remain grateful.

ZOROASTRIAN DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

It is stated that a deputation, consisting of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. J. B. Petit, Sir D J. Tata, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. K. R. Dadachanji and Mr. H. P. Mody, will wait upon Mr. Montagu, with a memorial on behalf of the Zoroastrian community. A committee consisting of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal and Mr. H. P. Mody has been formed to draft the memorial and make other necessary arrangements. The memorial will be signed by members of the Zoroastrian Community.

RECRUITING MEETING AT JATH.

(From a Correspondent.)

JATH, Nov. 7.

Mr. G. T. Brotherston, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Sholapur and Bijapur with Mr. Padbidri of Bijapur, came to Jath and held a recruiting meeting on Tuesday morning in the old palace, the Chief presiding. After Mr. Padbidri had addressed the meeting exhorting the people to enlist in the Army or in the Labour Corps, the Chief also exhorted all present to respond wholeheartedly to the call of the King-Emperor at this most critical juncture. The proceedings terminated with hearty cheers for his Majesty the King and the Chief Saheb.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the joint auspieces of the Branches of the Home Rule League, a Public Meeting will be held on Friday, the 9th instant, at p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba Green. Messrs. S. R. Bomanji, Syud Hossain, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. V. B. Vibhakar and C. N. Pandya will speak on Home Rule.

Under the joint auspices of the Branches of the Home Rule League, a Public Meeting will be held at 9-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 10th instant, in the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi Road, Mr. M. A. Master, will speak in Gujerati on the Congress-League Scheme. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

COMMERCIAL.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP:

Broach good	..	..	..	April ..	462
Broach Fully good	..	..	..	January ..	358
Akola	..	..	..	January ..	436

(Continued from Column 6.)

pean subject of the King in India it gave people furiously to think, and for the first time in many cases it was realised that the definition deprived of his nationality in the fourth generation a Briton cleanly-bred for four generations. It was pointed out that while a man thus descended was no longer a British-born subject, the offspring of an Indian who was born in England of Indian parents on both sides had the privilege of British birth conferred on him. A Briton, concerned lest the continuity of the British nationality of his descendants might be affected by their birth and residence in China, sought an official decision on the subject. This has been given by the Crown Advocate of Shanghai at the instance of the British Consul-General. The legal opinion is that if three generations are undoubtedly British, the great-grand-children will also be natural-born British subjects. This is a far more logical definition than that of the Indian code.

Opinions of the Day.

The Claims of the "Dug Outs."

"New India".—The claims of the ex-Proconsuls who were "dug out" for the London meeting are noteworthy in one respect. They claim to be heard as fully as, if not even more fully than, the "men on the spot". Several of whom are already too "sun dried" to take a proper view of rapidly changing India London "dug outs" were quite "sun dried" a generation or two previously, and are therefore quite antiquated in their views. We have, however, one suggestion to make to these reactionaries who demand that India shall be behind the rest of the world by centuries. Why not the opinions of these "unmitigated nuisances" like Lord Harris be recorded in gramaphone plates and preserved, so that Welbys of the next generations—if such species should not be extinct by that time—may be in a position to plead in crises like the present that, not only they, and the living "dug outs" of their type, but dug outs of the far bygone days held views no less reactionary? We hope this suggestion will receive the favourable consideration of the more virulent of the "unmitigated nuisances" in London.

Starvation of Education.

"Madras Times."—Reuter tells us that it was stated last week in the House of Commons on behalf of the Secretary of State that the Indian Government greatly regret the delay in the progress of education, especially of primary education, owing to the restrictions on expenditure in consequences of the war. It is a matter that everyone in India must surely regret, and it is well that Mr. Montagu is going to study the question with the Government of India when he comes out. It is not only in the matter of Government schools that progress has been checked, but also in the matter of board-schools and municipal schools, and also private institutions. In the case of a large number of Madras Presidency district-board and municipal reports that have reached us lately we have noticed that the number of schools was reduced last year, and also the number of pupils. It has been a result of high prices during the war and other causes more or less directly connected with the war, and was no doubt a regrettable necessity. Mr. Montagu, however, in his study of "political and administrative questions," will perhaps be able to discover that something else could be more appropriately starved than education.

A Dangerous Delay.

"Young India."—We regret very much the delay of the Government of India in responding to the appeal of the Indian public for the release of Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. The various meetings that have been held by Mahomedans as well as Hindus all over the country and the fact that the two brothers have been unanimously elected as Presidents of the forthcoming sessions of the All-India Moslem League and All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference, ought to have convinced the Government that the people do not believe the two brothers guilty of the charges alleged against them. On the other hand, they are of opinion that the two brothers are not the King's enemies, as has been alleged but that they are the greatest friends of India. Further delay in setting them at liberty is bound to be construed in a very unfavourable light to Government and is bound to produce more discontent in the country. We hope H. E. the Viceroy will kindly realise the impolicy of waiting until the present agitation has assumed a still more vigorous turn and until the generous action of the Government has lost all grace, and order the immediate release of the two brothers. This seems especially imperative now, as alarming reports are almost daily reaching us regarding the break-down of Mohamed Ali's health.

The Madras Protest.

"The Hindu."—The proceedings of the meeting showed unmistakably that the days of European dominance in this country have gone for ever. More than one speaker emphasised the fact that the misguided and fanatical agitation of a section of the Anglo-Indian and European community at the present time is one which all well-wishers of the British Empire in India have to reckon with not alone the people of India. Symptoms of the rabid temper of this class of Britishers have made themselves felt at various stages of the British Indian history, which we shall deal with in some detail in a subsequent issue. On one such occasion, in the course of the last century, the East India Company in a memorial drafted by John Stuart Mill and submitted to the British Parliament, said: "Your petitioners have seen with the greatest pain the demonstrations of indiscriminate animosity towards the natives of India on the part of our countrymen in India, and at home. They believe these sentiments to be fundamentally unjust. They know them to be fatal to the possibility of good government in India. They feel that if such demonstrations should continue and especially if weight is added to them by legislation under their supposed influence, no amount of wisdom and forbearance on the part of the Government will avail to restore that confidence of the governed in the intentions of their rulers without which it is vain even to attempt the improvement of the people."

British-Born Subjects.

"Madras Mail":—We see from a China paper that there has been some question there also of the nationality of the third and succeeding generations of persons born of Britons. It will be remembered that there was some commotion in this country when the definition of European British-born subject was given in connection with the Indian Defence Force Act. It was the definition that was framed many years before by the Indian legislature in connection with the trial of European British-born subjects. But the average man knows little about legal codes and the definitions they contain, so when this one was adopted in connection with the organisation which affected practically every able-bodied Euro-

(Continued in column 5.)

"They also serve who only stand and wait."
"THE CAR OF KINGS."

DAIMLER

"THE KING OF CARS."

The motorist who places his name on the Daimler Waiting List for a new car after the War is not only patriotic—he is wise.

For deliveries will be executed in strict rotation of orders.

Seven years ago the Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine established its pre-eminence, and War experience has confirmed it.

Until you have actually driven a Daimler you have STILL to experience the finest Joys of Motoring.

THERE IS NO COMPARISON—THE DESIGN IS DIFFERENT.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Chalo." Showrooms: Apollo Bunder.

11

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S
America.

DENTAL SURGEON

275-277, Hornby Road, Fort.
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

INSURE

AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS.

WITH THE.

GENERAL Accidents Fire & Life ASSURANCE

CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain).

13-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

Always at your Service

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,

DIAMONDS MERCHANTS & JEWELLERS.

225, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.

"GANAPATI" BRAND

Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.

It is absolutely uniform and most finely ground, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work.

For particulars apply to:—

TATA SONS & CO.

Agents: The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

WORKS: PORBANDAR, KATHIAWAD.

AUDITS.

ACCOUNTANCY and AUDIT WORK of Private Firms and Partnership concern undertaken at moderate fees. Investigation and Audjustment of Accts. bet. Partners or on behalf of contending creditors undertaken. Arbitration undertaken and carried out uprightly.

Apply:—

CAWASJI BURJORJI TENGRA, F.C.R.A., (Lond).
Corporate Accountant,
26/8, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Tele: No. 1108.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

GEMS of All sorts JEWELLERY of Indian & Parisian make

Record Low Prices

M. Nagersheth Sons

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS.

25, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
A Bishop on Indian Reforms	6
The Future of the Jew	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINION OF THE DAY	5
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Surajmal Case	4 & 8
Municipal Standing Committee	5
Factories in Bombay Presidency	3
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Punjab Legislative Council	8
Casualty Lists	9
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	5
COMMERCIAL	3
THE WEATHER	10

NOTICE TO READERS.

The Editor can only receive callers between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. and on no account outside those hours.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Thursday, November 8, 1917.

THE FUTURE OF THE JEWS.

During the past few months the Jewish question has been very much to the fore, and in view of the many misunderstandings which have arisen on account of the question affecting the future of Palestine, we are indebted to the current issue of "New Europe" for a clear statement of that section of Jewry which is keenly desirous of founding a home in Palestine for the Jewish people. The writer says, "A common fallacy is the belief that the aim of Zionism is the creation of an independent Jewish State, into which a vast body, perhaps a majority, of the Jews of the Diaspora, will migrate. To those who hold that view Zionism is an imperialist movement, one aimed at conquest, perhaps peacable, if not forcible, of the Holy Land, carrying with it, presumably, the ousting of its non-Jewish populations." Without doubt, in the minds of many, the Zionist movement has been looked upon with suspicion because it bore the appearance of a political movement which was insisting on claims which might greatly complicate the international situation and raise problems that would cause difficulties when peace questions came up for solution, and, at the same time, make conditions in Palestine such that it would be impossible for non-Jews to reside there. The attainment of the status of an independent state in Palestine is acknowledged by all responsible leaders to be outside practical politics, and the subject can be examined altogether apart from the question of the ultimate supreme authority in Palestine. We are aware of the difficulties surrounding a wise solution of the future control of Syria and Palestine, and we do not propose to discuss them at present. The claims of the Jews to promote, on suitable lines, certain colonies enjoying a practical autonomy, cannot be overlooked, for they are daily becoming more clamant, and are clearly based on principles which are, at the present time, receiving attention in this country as well as in the countries of the West.

It must not, however, be thought that there is anything like unanimity of opinion respecting the proposals for the future of the Jews. There is a class, and the international bankers are representative of it, that is insisting that the Jewish problem is essentially religious and not racial in character, and any movement which gives the Jews a country of their own, will denationalise the large numbers of Jews who have adopted other nationalities but have retained their religion. This section is very powerful, and there is no doubt that it will work hard to prevent as far as possible the success of the Zionist movement. "The fact that the Jews are a nationality," wrote one Jew recently, "is attested by the conviction of the overwhelming majority of Jews throughout all ages to the present time, a conviction which has always been shared by non-Jews in all countries." This party insists that a mere change of religion would no more cause the Jews to cease to become Jews than, one might say, the acceptance of Christianity would make an Indian cease to be an Indian. Two opposing forces are now in the field and while it may be difficult to decide between the relative merits of their cases, the problem of the future of the Jews considered from a political point of view, is deserving of attention. In the main, it is a question of liberty, and every nation has the right to place its claims as forcibly as possible before the world. From the numerical point of view the Jews are not exactly a small community, for it is estimated that there are at least fourteen millions of Jews scattered throughout the world. "In the political sphere all that Zionism asks immediately is autonomy for the Jewish population, present and future, of Palestine, self-government in domestic, in internal matters, an extension of the autonomy which the Jewish colonies already enjoy under the Turkish regime, independence in matters of education, of local government, of religion: that is, cultural Home Rule." Until the outbreak of the present war, it was generally acknowledged that the Turkish Government had dealt very justly, on the whole, with these Jewish colonies, and there was no movement in favour of a separation from their authority. Since the outrages in Palestine and Syria, that opinion may have been modified, but the leaders of the Zionist movement are anxious that the issue shall not be complicated by any reference to the future supreme power in Syria, whatever that may be. The number of Jewish colonies in Palestine is between forty and fifty, ranging in size from three to four thousand inhabitants to less than a hundred. The Turkish authorities reserved the right of interfering only in matters of taxation and serious crime, and from all accounts the relationship between the Jews and the non-Jewish population has been friendly. The Jews have carried on their agricultural work under improved methods and the rest of the population have been glad to learn from them. The Zionist movement, then, is an attempt to extend this work by increasing the number of settlers. There is room in Palestine for at least another million of Jews without in any way interfering with the present inhabitants, for the country is practically deserted. If these colonists are permitted to settle in Palestine they want a power which will prevent one section of the population from encroaching on the rights of the other, and which will also secure the land from all possibility of outside aggression. "Politically, the fondest dream of the Zionists is the incorporation of Palestine in an empire whose basis is liberty and justice, whose statesmen recognise that unity is not necessarily uniformity, in whose dominions there is room for a diversity of races, of political systems and of cultures, whose history has proved that empire and liberty, of the people as well as of the individual, are not incompatible."

If such a scheme is feasible and is supported by the Peace Conference, of what value to the Jewish people will this movement be? No one pretends that more than a limited number, possibly a million, will emigrate to Palestine, and the remaining thirteen millions will be unaffected. That will not be so, for "the value of Zionism is that it tends to bring the intense pride of the Jew in his own race and in its all but unrivalled contribution to civilization, into harmony with his public bearing." Those who have seen the effect of the Zionist campaign on the hopeless Jews in some of the European countries, declare that the change in their outlook is most striking. In some countries, notably old Russia, the condition of the Jews was pitiable in the extreme, and throughout the world they have been associated with shady commercial dealings. Those who know the history of the Jews cannot but regret that such a great nation should have been allowed to gain such a character. Zionism is an attempt to bring to the Jews a sense of their spiritual heritage and to give them a land in which they will be free to settle without the irksome restrictions which have been imposed on them, not always without reason, in European countries. The Jews are fighting for their nationality, and all lovers of liberty must sympathise with them in their aim, however much they may differ as to the minor questions involved in their return to Palestine. No nation has such a record of oppression, and it is to the credit of England and the United States that they have been in the van of the nations that have accorded them their rights as citizens. Germany is now attempting to persuade Jewry of its power and desire to grant to them the fulfilment of their national hopes. Her record of anti-Semitism will not be soon forgotten, and if the Allies make it clear that they are prepared to help the Jews to their utmost in the attempt to realise their nationality, the whole Jewish world will give them their full support in the prosecution of the war.

A BISHOP ON INDIAN REFORMS.

All dispassionate observers of the political situation in India will agree that the demands of the country which have been embodied in the Congress-League Scheme and the "Memorandum of the Nineteen" are demands that can only be rejected by a disregard of vital principles to which British statesmanship has pledged itself. For what after all, does thinking India want? It primarily asks for a two-fold fulfilment: first, that the national and elective principle, which is the essence of constitutionalism, shall replace the bureaucratic in the government of this country. As the bureaucratic system is also mainly alien in its *personnel*, it follows that its substitution, as indicated, will necessarily restore to the people of India their proper and just place and share in the administration of their Motherland. It is obvious that the raising of side-issues and lamentations over the anticipated demise of what have till now remained as entrenched monopolies, can make no difference to that primary claim which British statesmen themselves have recognised to be in consonance with the dictates of justice as well as in the best interests of the Empire. The real issue is: "Are the demands of India just?" That is the question—plain and insistent—and it must be met accordingly. An interesting example of the digressions that are in vogue just now may be given.—What would be the effect, it has been asked, of the reforms that are to come on the Church in India? We do not suggest that the implication is that if the anticipated effect be regarded by the Church authorities as prejudicial to their interests, the reforms should accordingly be modified or withheld. But the question thus raised exemplifies the growing tendency that is a feature of the political situation in India at the present moment—the tendency to raise alarms calculated to clog the path of reform. It is the Church in India one day, and the British capital invested in the country another. Gratuitous alarms, of course, for there is no question but that the Imperial interests—in the most comprehensive sense of the term—will be safeguarded in the constitutional changes that are in contemplation. The manner in which quantities of people persist in talking,—it is a fallacy in some cases and dishonesty in others,—would appear to imply that the future Constitution of India is to come into being not through the sanction of the King in Parliament but by some mysterious process of anarchic eruption! And our European Associations, our Sydenhams and our imitators in this country of the "Morning Post" continue to build laboriously on that rotten foundation. What they overlook or ignore is the fact that the inherent right of the people of India as a whole to regulate their internal affairs—and to determine what spiritual solace would best suit their needs,—is not only the more relevant consideration in the present debates, but almost the sole issue.

We have been moved to mention this glaring tendency by an article on "Mr. Gokhale's Testament and the Indian Church" which the Bishop of Rangoon contributes to the current number of "The East and the West." The Bishop at the outset disclaims any intention of passing judgment on the political proposals of the Secretary of State or assuming that all the proposals of Mr. Gokhale are to be carried into effect. But he thinks that "it is perhaps not unprofitable to consider how such proposals would affect the Church and missionary work in the Indian Empire, and what service the Church can render to that Empire as it steps out upon its new path." What the Bishop has to say on the subject is coloured, as was perhaps inevitable, by the prejudices and the settled notions of the governing class in this country, but fortunately there is much in it also which many Christians may read with profit, and the critics of the Indian demand may well ponder over. The Bishop of Rangoon starts with the usual mistake of supposing that the so-called "testament" of Mr. Gokhale "stands for the immediate political aspirations of the large body of educated and loyal India." The general considerations which he sets forth are, however, applicable to the latest and authoritative expresions of Indian aspirations. Thus taking the outstanding feature of Mr. Gokhale's scheme to be the investing of the local Governments with much larger powers than heretofore, the Bishop is confident that the Church would be none the worse for the consequently less official system of appointing chaplains and, therefore, has nothing to fear from a change of Imperial services into Provincial services. Not only does the Bishop in no direction fear any cause for anxiety as a result of a large measure of provincial autonomy, but he believes that such changes would in some ways make things easier:

Thus, one of the troubles arising from the system of government as it stands at present is the delay brought about by the necessity of referring matters of purely local importance to the central Government. To take a trivial instance. The Bishop's house in Rangoon needed an addition to it. The need was obvious and no difficulty ever arose on that point. But after plans had been prepared, it was found that the house was the property not of the local Government, but of the Government of India. The consequence was that the sanction of that Government had to be obtained before this slight change could be made, and, though there was no avoidable delay in dealing with the matter so far as we know, yet it can easily be seen that the reference of such matters to such a distance does involve all kinds of inconvenience.

What the Bishop mildly terms "inconvenience," is, of course, not confined to the Ecclesiastical Department. But more important than administrative delays, he rightly says, is the unavoidable lack of knowledge of local needs and circumstances on the part of an authority situated so far off and in such different surroundings as the Government of India is. Again, he adds, "we may expect sympathy and consideration from local authorities where the Government of India treats us, no doubt owing to its great distance from us, with an iron hand." Nor in regard to educational activities of the Church has the Bishop any apprehensions. In fact altogether the Church, according to him, "has little to lose from a large measure of devolution of power to local Governments." Proceeding to the second main proposal of Mr. Gokhale, namely, "the opening of all branches of Indian administration to natives of the Indian Empire," the Bishop observes that there is, of course, nothing new in this and his further observations on this point are rather amusing. Thus about Indians in the Indian Civil Service and the Police Departments who are given charge of districts, we are informed: "Of course their acts are liable to revision by Europeans, and surrounded by European influence. But there are signs of the fact that England does not lose sight of that important purpose of government: the gradual training of the governed in responsibility." The Bishop feels sure "that the gradual Indianising of India means that Indian customs will take a new hold on the people, and receive a new sanction." and that "anything that is un-Indian or un-Burmese will be looked upon with suspicion as something almost disloyal." From this we suppose we are to infer that India is not India at present, that Indian "customs"— the chief of which, according to the Bishop is religion—have little hold on the Indian people. The Bishop's diagnosis of the present naturally vitiates his anticipations about the future in this respect. Thus he expects "a desire to lessen European influence generally, the missionary's amongst the rest!" and, perhaps, "some hardship for Native Christians too, the hardship that arises from being a small minority, regarded with disdain, because they are held to be under foreign influence." Few can doubt that the Bishop is prone to creating imaginary troubles. He also evidently does not know enough about Indian Christians, or he would have abstained from such unnecessarily gloomy forbodings on their account. The governing principle, however, which he lays down for the Church in this country is sound, although the suggestion that it also constitutes the policy that has been acted upon in the past will be less generally accepted. Says the Bishop:

The response of the Church in India to such conditions is obvious. It must become Indian. It must be able to show through its Indian and Burmese members that it is not an exotic and an intruder, but that it has become indigenous—self-supporting and self-propagating—and that the men and women who bear its name are loyal members of the nation to which they belong. This, of course, is the goal towards which the missionary constantly strives. He tries to train his converts in responsibility in the Church, as the State trains its members. He tries to join them with him in council and office in the Church, and, as they develop a real sense of responsibility, he would be glad (even if sometimes rather fearfully glad) to see them adopting and following new lines of their own. He tries gradually to substitute advice for direction and service for ruling power. The new circumstances that are suggested by the document before us are one more call to us to push on with this work and to show that Christianity is the best inspiration and not the suspicious enemy of the growing nationalism.

Notes of the Day.

India's Share.

It is satisfactory to learn from Reuter's telegram which we publish to-day that an authoritative statement has been issued to the Home press detailing India's many-sided contribution to the war, with a special section dealing with the assistance rendered by the Ruling Chiefs. Apart from its general usefulness, the statement, in a sense, is especially opportune. Notwithstanding the distractions of the war the attention of the British public must now be turned towards India, and the momentous mission on which the Secretary of State has been sent to this country. It is well, therefore, that at such a time the splendid part that India has played in reference to the war should be properly focussed. As for the remark in the official statement that there is danger in dwelling on the defects of Indian administration as revealed in the Mesopotamia Report "of overlooking or underestimating the real value of India's help in the prosecution of the war," we can only say that that is possible—but not probable. A more fruitful source of mischief would have been the systematic and unscrupulous campaign directed to belittling India's share, which had such vogue at one time, but has latterly flagged. Happily, however, the air is being cleared, and the old cants and falsehoods are dying a certain, if lingering, death at last.

The True Moral.

The true moral that is to be drawn from the Mesopotamia Report was vividly and effectively presented by Mr. Montagu in his now historic speech in the Mesopotamia debate. "The real charge against the Indian administration," he then said, "seems to me to be this: At the beginning of the war I believe there was too great a doubt of the loyalty and co-operation of the Indian people. . . .

Then events proved that the Indian people were anxious to co-operate, and the share of the Indian people in this war, from the beginning to the end, has always been greater than the share of the Indian Government in this war, and always more willing than the share of the Indian Government.

The official statement acknowledges that any account of India's share can but give "an indication of the extent to which India has assisted the Allied cause, but it can give no adequate idea of the patriotic spirit which has inspired the peoples of India throughout the war to pour out their blood and treasure in the service of the Empire." We commend this wholesome declaration to those who may still require to be persuaded of the truth!

The Farce of Legislative Councils.

In speaking on a resolution regarding the creation of district councils at the Godhra Political Conference on Monday, the Hon. Mr. Patel vividly described the plight of non-official members of the so-called reformed Councils. It is well known that these members have merely a right of recommendation regarding the administration of provincial affairs. But it is not generally recognised how severely even this small right is restricted and the opportunity for doing something in the real interests of the people denied to them. If the public, Mr. Patel pleaded, could realise only part of their difficulties under the present constitution, they would, instead of blaming them for not doing their duty,—as in their excusable ignorance they are apt to do,—freely sympathise with them. Mr. Patel added:

"Under the restraint of 'Strictly Confidential' they were prevented from letting the public know how arbitrarily the Legislative Secretariat treated the members, their interpellations and resolutions. He himself had given notice of that very resolution in the Bombay Council, but the Legislative Department, in the infiniteness of its wisdom, disallowed it because, forsooth, it was not in the public interest to discuss it!"

How it Must be Ended.

The instances in which the absolute discretion vested in the presidents of the Legislative Councils,—a discretion unexampled in the history of legislative assemblies in any part of the world,—has been most arbitrarily abused with a view to suppress the free expression and ventilation of public grievances, are too numerous to mention, to say nothing of the high-handedness and vagaries of the scribes of the Legislative Departments in their treatment of the representatives of the people. But it is best, for the present, that the mystery at which the Hon. Mr. Patel has hinted, should have a veil thrown over it. It is important however to point out that the Reform Scheme adopted by the National Congress and the Moslem League provides, among other reforms, in the working of the Legislative Councils, that

(i) the head of the Provincial Government should not be the President of the Legislative Council but that the Council which shall consist of four-fifths elected and of one-fifth nominated members, should have the right of electing its president.

(ii) resolutions on all matters within the purview of the Provincial Government, should be allowed for discussion in accordance with rules made in that behalf by the Council itself.

(iii) a motion for adjournment may be brought forward for the discussion of a definite matter of urgent public importance, if supported by not less than one-eighth of the members present.

These are no revolutionary demands. They are merely calculated to bring the working of our Legislative Councils in to line with the practice of legislative assemblies in all civilised countries. Hitherto such modifications as have been attempted in this matter have been either confined to minor matters or calculated to restrict the freedom and rights of non-official members with a view to promote gubernatorial or buseaucratic convenience. What is now demanded by the unanimous voice of the country is a speedy termination of a most objectionable anomaly.

Raising of the Depressed Classes.

A most important function of the Godhra Conference week, as our correspondent stated in his letter yesterday, was the conference of the "depressed" classes. The Conference which owed its inception to the characteristic zeal of Mr. Gandhi and was attended by about five thousand persons, including several delegates to the political and social conferences, met at the local Bhangi Vada—the collection of hovels to which Society consigns these unfortunate people. It was, Mr. Gandhi said, a great day for all, and he added solemnly:

"It is said that God is omnipresent. He was not sure whether He was really present at the political or the social conferances, but of this he felt sure that He was present in their midst at that particular moment. Their work did not end there. It had only just begun and if those ladies and gentlemen who had assembled there that night worked for the welfare of the depressed classes, India would soon see her brightest hour of prosperity."

A National Question.

Considerations alike of humanity and national interest require that the importance of the problem indicated by Mr. Gandhi should be more and more practically realised. For it cannot be denied that whatever be their theoretical notions and convictions, the practical attitude of the bulk of our educated men towards the depressed classes is indefensible. "We may touch a cat, we may touch a dog, we may touch any other animal, but the touch of these human beings is pollution!" These words of the late Mr. Gokhale have not yet ceased to be true. It is a gratifying sign of the times, however, that energetic efforts are being made to deal with an ancient social wrong. These must increasingly proceed simultaneously on two main lines: the education of the bulk of the community in their duties towards the depressed classes, and the awakening of the latter themselves from the slough of despond to which the usage of centuries has consigned them.

ALLIED TROOPS POURING INTO ITALY.

CAPTURE OF PASSCHENDAELE.

FLANDERS-OFFENSIVE.

EIGHTH BATTLE OF AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

CAPTURE OF PASS: CHENDAELE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Nov. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires:—After an interval of just a week the eighth battle of the Flanders autumn campaign began at six this morning. The greatest intensity of fighting was in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele and about the Ypres-Menin road. The weather, although threatening, remained dry until well after sunrise, when a light intermittent drizzle caused the visibility to become poor.

On the Canadian front the ground was not bad and the assembly was carried out with no particular difficulty. The night had been exceptionally quiet. The preliminary bombardment was of shorter duration than usual, but of terrific intensity.

Thanks to the untiring devotion and strenuous work of the road-makers practically the whole of the mobile batteries had been moved forward into more effective positions. The Germans replied to our barrage by shelling with field-guns rather heavily, but this died down at half past seven.

BATTLE PROCEEDING QUITE SATISFACTORILY.

According to reports received, which are subject to confirmation, the battle is proceeding quite satisfactorily. At 7-50 one of our aeroplanes reported that it could see some Canadians about a hundred yards beyond Passchendaele and they were also seen deploying along the ridge to Mosselmarkt. Our guns have been searching the zone west of Moorslade, where large enemy concentrations are distributed in shell-holes and pill-boxes. A large number of our aeroplanes are frequently swooping and attacking the enemy. A map captured by the Anzacs on the night of October 29th showed an ambitious scheme for the recapture of Crest Farm and territory considerably beyond. The information gained enabled us to beat off the effort with very heavy enemy losses. We are manifestly working our way well along the dominant Goudberg Ridge between Passchendaele and Westroosebeek.

HINDENBURG'S ORDER TO RECOVER VILLAGE AT ALL COSTS.

A captured order, said to be signed by Hindenburg, directs that should Passchendaele be captured it must be recovered at all costs.

CAPTURE OF PASSCHENDAELE

STEADY BRITISH PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 5-5 p.m., Nov. 7.

Field Marshal Haig's communiqué tonight says:—The operations of the Canadians this morning were completely successful against the defence in and around Passchendaele and on the spur north, north-west of it. After successful assembly an assault was launched at six o'clock as arranged.

The enemy had been ordered to hold this important position on the Main Ridge at all costs and there was hard fighting at a number of points, particularly on the high ground, northward of the village and for the collection of fortified buildings and strong points on the Goudberg Spur.

Nevertheless, our troops made steady progress and captured at an early hour, Passchendaele village and Mosselmarkt and Goudberg hamlets and had gained all their objectives before mid-day.

A number of prisoners were taken.

It has been raining at intervals. Our guns are dealing effectively with the enemy's batteries and the concentrations of infantry.

FIGHT THROUGH PASSCHENDAELE.

FINAL OBJECT REACHED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 7-35 p.m. Nov. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at headquarters wiring last night says success signals have been soaring skywards with gratifying frequency during the early forenoon. We have been fighting through Passchendaele and beyond, but the details of the situation thereabouts are not yet elucidated.

The Canadians were digging in at some points east of Passchendaele during the morning. This has several times been reported but the enemy were massing heavily for a counter-attack and at midday an intense barrage opened along the section which the enemy presumed to be the line of our new front. We reached the final objective in large numbers with the guns well forward, therefore, in good position for supporting the infantry.

The walking wounded are in high spirits over the day's achievement and say that our barrage was wonderful, the best ever seen, and the fewness of prisoners is due to the Germans not staying to fight at close quarters.

It may, therefore, be expected that we have captured a respectable number of machine-guns.

Prisoners are mostly of better type than usual, well nourished and well clad indicating that the Germans are using picked troops in the endeavour to arrest our encroachments into the key line of western Belgium.

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

FORMED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER.

PRINCE OF WALES AS PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 7-35 p.m. Nov. 7.

The Imperial War Graves Commission, established under the Royal Charter and charged with the duty of caring for the graves of officers and men of military and naval forces of the Empire who have fallen in the war, has now been constituted.

The President is the Prince of Wales and there are nine official members, namely the Secretaries of State for War, Colonies and India, the Commissioner of Works, the Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and Doctor Green of Newfoundland. Seven official members have been appointed by Royal Warrant, namely Sir William Garstin, Mr. Harry Gosleeng, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Lieutenant-General Macready, General Plumber, Admiral Poe and Brigadier-General Fabian Ware.

The announcement of the foregoing details reviews previous arrangments regarding the care of graves and says as the scale of war has extended and especially as the Dominions forces have increased, it was felt necessary to have a body more formally constituted, more imperial in scope and possessed of full powers to undertake the work on behalf of the governments of the Empire.

The Commission is authorised to acquire and hold land at home and abroad, maintain and adorn cemeteries and receive and administer funds for special purposes.

One of the first duties will be to prepare an estimate of the cost of maintenance of burial places and submit the same to the governments of the United Kingdom and oversea Dominions with a recommendation regarding the proportion to be borne by each.

No appeal will be made for subscriptions for permanent memorials, the maintenance of burial places being a sacred obligation resting on the whole Empire.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' AND WORKMEN'S COUNCIL.

FRESH ATTEMPT FOR SUPREME PO WER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.
Recd. 5-5 p.m., Nov. 7.

The local, Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has requested the garrison not to execute orders except when they are approved by the Council. It is expected that the Government will combat this attempt to secure supreme power.

ENEMY FIRING SILENCED.

STRATEGIC VALUE OF OUR GAINS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 7-35 p.m. Nov. 7.

There was a lot of firing from Passchendaele church which the artillery and infantry eventually silenced.

We encountered in the centre of Mosselmarkt a large concreted redoubt, our men after a lot of trouble having to surround it in order to reduce it. The Germans have been so heavily shelling this village that there is some doubt at present whether we have been able to remain there.

Measured in terms of territory, operations have been relatively small, but the strategic value of our gains, if held, is very high because we are now on the summit of the little bit of the ridge system remaining in German hands, with a direct observation of the enemy for miles round. The present series of offensives against the ridge system has probably cost the Germans at least one hundred thousand casualties.

To-day's battle has resulted in another considerable stride towards the mastery of the enemy's most powerful system of defences and has been gained at the cost of comparatively light casualties.

INTERMITTENT ARTILLERY DUEL.

REPORTED NORTH OF CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 5-5 p.m., Nov. 7.

Last night's French communiqué reported intermittent artillery duel in the region north of Chemin-des-Dames and very violent artillery fighting in the afternoon on the whole front at Chaume Wood.

OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

PRINCIPLE RE-AFFIRMED BY U. S. AND JAPAN.

MILITARY AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Nov. 7.

The State Department announces that Japan and the United States have reached complete agreement regarding China and also a clear understanding regarding military, naval and economic co-operation in war against Germany.

FRESH ADVANCE ON GAZA FRONT.

TURKS' PRECIPITATE RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters wiring on the 3rd instant says:—

Yesterday's advance reached a depth of 800 yards at Umbrella Hill on the right flank and 2,000 at Shaik Hassan on the seashore west of Gaza. Scottish and East Anglian troops shared the honours of fighting.

Four enemy counter-attacks yesterday were repulsed with heavy losses and all our gains maintained and new positions consolidated.

On the right the enemy, dislodged from the Abuirgeig station, eight miles north-west of Beersheba, retreated precipitately. The Turkish communications in the rear of their right flank suffered severely from the fire of our heavy-guns and naval guns.

ATTACK ON TURKISH LEFT FLANK.

CAPTURE OF UMBRELLA HILL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., Nov. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters wiring on the 2nd instant, says:—

Following up our success against the extreme Turkish right, we engaged the left flank yesterday, capturing all our objectives, including strong trench systems and redoubts. The line was subjected to preliminary drumfire during night time, attaining unprecedented intensity at Umbrella Hill, south-east of Gaza, a strong position 500 yards from our lines. Consequently, our troops gained the hill with few casualties.

CO-OPERATION OF "TANKS."

Although the enemy was not subjected to such artillery bombardment between Umbrella Hill and the seashore, our troops secured all their objectives. They were assisted by several tanks, which despite the shifty sanddunes advanced over entanglements, parapets and trenches in the moonlight, which exaggerated their uncomeliness and fearsomeness. They contributed greatly to the capture of the El Arish redoubt, and also the beach post, the latter being heaped with corpses.

The Turks have shown a most stubborn spirit, clinging to their positions to the last. The example is related of a single machine-gunner, who although surrounded refused to yield and when last reported he was still hanging on.

AERIAL AND NAVAL CO-OPERATION.

Our airmen have been conspicuous successfully silencing the guns with bombs and co-operating with artillery most satisfactorily. Two enemy guns were caught in the open yesterday by our heavy guns and demolished with their crews.

Naval co-operation has likewise been most helpful. Several monitors and destroyers are before Gaza and their accurate fire enfiladed a good part of the enemy lines. They successfully bombarded the Turkish communications, severely damaging the bridge over the Wadyhesi.

ITALIANS PARTICIPATE IN ATTACK.

The participation of a detachment of Italians in yesterday's fighting is worthy of mention. They displayed great gallantry.

MR. MONTAGU TO VISIT MADRAS,

IN MIDDLE OF DECEMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Nov. 6.

A press communiqué says that the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India will visit Madras about the middle of December, 1917. The visit which will be for a period of about a week, will be of an informal nature and his Excellency will not receive any address.

ALLIES' HELP TO ITALY.

REINFORCEMENTS POURING IN.

COMPLETE UNITY OF MILITARY PLANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 3-5 p.m., Nov. 7.

It is announced in Paris that General Foch and Sir W. Robertson went to Italy last week. General Foch was in Italy two months ago when he drew up complete military plans with General Cadorna. Hence the swiftness with which the British and French help has arrived.

Allied reinforcements are pouring into Italy day and night. General Cadorna has issued broadcast a warning drawing the attention to the Military Penal Code punishing deserters with death.

SNTAD ON TAGLIAMENTO.

DELAYS ENEMY'S ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 6.
Recd. 5-5 p.m., Nov. 7.

The correspondent of the Associated Press of America wiring from the Italian Headquarters emphasises that the Tagliamento has fulfilled its main object in delaying the enemy's advance enabling the Italians to pull themselves together and reconcentrate their forces. The enemy is now faced with other important lines and other rivers which the Italians have chosen as the final lines of resistance, but which it is not permissible to indicate.

Two theories regarding the result of the present operations are, first, that the Italians with the British and French reinforcements will concentrate on the line chosen and second, that the Austrians and Germans in view of the approach of winter will not push on much further.

General Cadorna has taken strong measures to restore the vigour and elan of the troops. Absentes will be treated as deserters unless they report within five days.

Everything indicates that normality will be speedily restored.

INTENSIFIED ENEMY PRESSURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 5-5 p.m., Nov. 7.

An Italian official communiqué says:—The enemy has intensified his pressure from the upper Tagliamento against our left wing. The enemy has also pushed detachments towards the middle and lower course of the river.

We in order to establish a new line have been compelled to evacuate portions of the territory in the mountainous area which the enemy has occupied.

PRESSURE ON TAGLIAMENTO.

ALLIES' PLANS TO STOP ENEMY RUSH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 6.
Recd. 3-5 p.m., Nov. 7.

A semi-official statement says:—The division commanded by Prince Felix Schaarenberg took a notable part in crossing the Tagliamento in the mountains where it rises. If hostile pressure on the western bank increases, as it probably will, General Cadorna's Army may be obliged to retire to new positions on the Piave where the arrival of the British and the French will doubtless succeed in stopping the hostile rush.

ROUMANIAN SITUATION.

GOVERNMENT TO REMAIN AT JASSY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 5-5 p.m., Nov. 7.

An Odessa message to "The Times" says, it is expected that Russian and Roumanian troops will succeed in maintaining their position during the winter enabling the Roumanian Court and Government to remain at Jassy.

DISORDERS AT FEDOSIA.

TROOPS DESTROY WINE STORES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 5-5 p.m., Nov. 7.

Serious disorders have occurred among the troops at Fedosia in Crimea. All wine stores were destroyed on the demand of the Ukraine troops and rivers of wine flowed through the streets. Cellars were emptied by umps.

INDIA'S HELP IN THE WAR.

SOME MISCONCEPTIONS REMOVED.

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Nov. 7.

An authoritative statement is issued to the press here detailing India's assistance in the war in men, money, food and war material, a special section being devoted to help from Ruling Chiefs.

The Introduction remarks:—There is danger in dwelling on the defects of Indian administration dealt with in the Mesopotamia Report of overlooking or under-estimating the real value of India's help in prosecution of the war. This account gives some indication of the extent to which India has assisted the Allied cause, but it can give no adequate idea of the patriotic spirit which has inspired the peoples of India throughout the war to pour out their blood and treasure in the service of the Empire. The wave of enthusiastic loyalty which swept over the whole of India at the outbreak of the war was not confined to any one class.

The statement gives as an example among many of India's loyalty the action of some Indian subordinates in the Finance Department, who when despite the utmost efforts of the staff accounts respecting the Indian Expeditionary Forces, which the War Office wanted as soon as possible, could not be completed in time to catch the last mail-train from Simla to Bombay, hired a special train and met the charges out of their scanty pay without saying a word of it to their superiors, the matter becoming known only by pure chance.

This incident, says the Introduction, is typical of the general spirit which has been apparent in all classes and parts of India, whether under British Government or Ruling Chiefs. The value of this spirit and of determination it indicates is incalculable.

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

RELIEVED OF OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.
Recd. 3-5 p.m., Nov. 7.

M. Verkhovsky, Minister of War, has been relieved of his office in consequence of serious differences with his colleagues, especially regarding the foreign policy.

M. Verkhovsky denies the allegation that he favours a separate peace.

M. Manikovsky, Under-Secretary, succeeds him temporarily.

AUSTRALIA'S POST-WAR TRADE.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME OF ORGANISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SYDNEY, Nov. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

Mr. Hughes at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon outlined a comprehensive scheme for organising Australia's commerce and oversea trade. The first unit would be associations representing primary and secondary industries. The second would be a general council of commerce and industry composed of representatives from the various associations. The third would be a department of Commerce and Industry with a special Minister. Representatives would be appointed in the principal oversea markets.

FOOD SCARCITY IN GERMANY.

ONLY 26 EGGS FOR EACH PERSON YEARLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

Sir Arthur Yapp, Director of Food Economy, in a speech in London said that while our food position was serious, the position of the Central Powers was still more serious. The only commodity that Germany had in any degree resembling ours was potatoes, of which the allowance was seven pounds a head weekly. There was no tea in Germany.

The weekly rations in Germany were:—Bread or flour, five pounds for person doing heavy work and four and a quarter for others; meat, nine ounces; sugar, six ounces; butter, three and a half ounces. Only twenty-six eggs were allowed each person yearly.

LATEST CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR QUEANT.

GAINED POSITIONS CONSOLIDATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 1 a.m. Nov. 8.

A British communique says Liverpool troops made successful raid north-west of Queant and took a few German prisoners. We are consolidating the positions gained yesterday.

MAXIMALIST'S ATTEMPT AT SECURING POWER.

M. KERENSKY'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 7.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 8.

At the Preliminary Parliament M. Kerensky said any Maximalist attempt to seize power would be suppressed immediately. He asked for the support of the Parliament in such action.

The Parliament proceeded to discuss the request of newspapers, who are alarmed at the preparations of the Maximalists, whom they beseech to reflect before finally ruining the country.

M. Kerensky, referring to the attempt of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates to seize supreme power in Petrograd, said that the Council had distributed arms to workmen hence the Government regarded the part of Petrograd as in a revolt and was forced to take measures to meet the situation. The Left here interrupted with ironical shouts whereupon M. Kerensky, turning to them exclaimed "Government will be killed rather than cease to defend the honour and security of the State."

4 ENEMY BOATS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 1 a.m. Nov. 8.

It is authoritatively stated that four enemy electrically controlled boats have been destroyed. The first collided with a pier on the German coast and two others were destroyed two months ago. The Admiralty regards them as freak vessels. They are petrol driven and controlled from shore, also convoyed by aeroplane.

DISPUTE OVER RUSSIAN IMPERIAL YACHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 7.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 8.

The "Bourse Gazette" states that the committee of the Baltic fleet, disregarding the Minister of Marine's refusal to hand over the Imperial yacht, will proceed forcibly to seize the yacht and take it to Helsingfors.

STANDARDISING CLOTHS FOR CIVILIAN WEAR,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 1 a.m. Nov. 8.

The Board of Control for wool and textile production announces that it has been decided to introduce standardised cloth for civilian wear.

MR. HYLAN ELECTED MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 7.
Recd. 1 a.m. Nov. 8.

Mr. Hylan, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of New York.

GERMAN PEACE RUMOURS.

PROPOSAL TO RUSSIA AND ITALY URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 3-5 p.m., Nov. 7.

Peace rumours are current on the Amsterdam Bourse where it is believed that the Central Powers intend to propose preparatory conference at Berne.

It is stated that such a proposal will be made by Hertling in his maiden speech in the Reichstag on the 22nd instant.

Several German newspapers are urging the Government that now is the best time to offer peace to Russia and Italy.

AUSTRALIAN LIBERTY LOAN.

OVER 19 MILLION STERLING SUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Nov. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

Applications for the Liberty Loan numbered 35,000, totalling 19,651,000 sterling, which will be augmented by applications from distant centres.

Since the loan prospectus was issued War Savings Certificates valued at 5,54,000 sterling have been sold. Altogether a hundred millions have been subscribed in Australia for war purposes.

SURAJMAL LIBEL SUIT

(Continued from page 4.)

the word for its withdrawal. Precisely, and if he did, what was the reason? At the time the articles were written only one reason would have occurred to any one. That he had got into deep water already, and did not care to risk any further exposure.

SURAJMAL'S STRANGE CONDUCT.

6. Much the same criticism applies to this item. And even were it the fact that Surajmal was not the real plaintiff and had no control over Bhagwandas, is it not strange, keeping the pleadings and issues still clearly in mind, that he should have entered no protest whatever at this summary termination of a suit, in which he was giving evidence as Heaton J. believed with no other intention than a courageous desire to refute at once and for ever Dada's calumnies against him just at a point when his evidence was of such a kind as to suggest that the preliminary portion at any rate of these calumnies was true.

7. The point appears to me to be, not so much that Dada had not been examined and cross-examined and therefore that the account he gave in his written statement had not been tested, as that Surajmal did not insist that it should be tested. Of course if Surajmal had nothing to do with the conduct of the suit, it might be answered that that was not his fault but Bhagwandas's. This again seems to me to beg the really important question, as it presented itself when the articles were written. The learned judge, putting himself in the place of a juryman then goes on to say that the view taken by the defendant that Dada's version might be true was a view which any reasonable man might have taken, but that in his opinion it was too conjectural. All that immediately follows would have been quite appropriate had the suit run an ordinary course and ended in a verdict for the defendant. But in that case, the reasons given for this view being too conjectural would not have been available, and I find it extremely difficult to follow what was exactly in Heaton J.'s mind when he wrote this part of his judgment. I do not think that it would be useful to advert further to any particular part of that judgment. It will be simpler and serve my purpose better if I now resume all that has gone before in a statement of my own conclusions and the reasons which have led me to them.

These reasons seem to be so convincing and the conclusions so obvious that I have naturally felt much pressed by the simple fact that two of my learned brethren have come to a contrary conclusion, and I have felt obliged to show that I have given the most earnest considerations to their judgments.

Now what were the facts with which the defendants had to deal when he wrote his first article, the whole foundation of which was the belief he had at that time that Bhagwandas was a mere nominee of Surajmal, and that the claim as presented was utterly false, while the defendant Dada's version of it set forth in his written statement was substantially true?

First look at the nature of the claim. Here is a clerk on 100 a month suing a man worth lacs for a sum of Rs. 3,000 which he alleges he out of his poor means advanced on a promissory note to this wealthy gentleman. This poor clerk was in the employ of Surajmal. To go no further I do not see how any judge of experience could have helped having his attention arrested and his suspicions aroused. I have no doubt but that Davar J. did not miss these points, and that even before he had had to consider seriously whether the whole of Dada's story set forth in his written statement was true, he must have regarded the suit with grave suspicion. On the very face of it, once the relative positions and wealth of the parties to it became known, it must have almost been prejudged. Then there was the remarkable story contained in the written statement. This story had been suggested from the very first in the correspondence. It was finally given there pretty fully.

"A PROTAGONIST OF A SETTLED PIECE OF ROGUERY."

And this was not the common kind of defence; the defendant did not deny execution, he did not while admitting execution merely deny that he had received cash consideration. He frankly admitted the pro-note sued on; and proceeded to explain how it came to be made and why he refused to pay. It was an elaborate story. It revealed Surajmal from first to last, as the protagonist in a settled piece of roguery. It is idle to say that when the case was suddenly dropped Surajmal had not been examined as to the past he had played in obtaining the pro-note. That had to be introduced by showing the part he had taken in the suit in connection with which and as a secret commission for his services in which the amount of Rs. 3,000 was to be paid him by Dada and the pro-note was given for that sum in advance as security. No one, I am sure, doubts but that had the case gone on Surajmal would have been examined searchingly on all these points. But on the very thresholds he had broken down so badly that no wonder he felt the game was up and to press the matter further was only courting inevitable and all ready foregone defeat. The defendant contended that nominal plaintiff Bhagwandas representing his deceased brother Shambhu Prasad had really no interest whatever in this pro-note. The issues raised brought this point of contest out in sharp relief. Every one concerned in the suit must have known that this was the real issue. It is true that the pliantiff made an abortive, almost ridiculous attempt to prove the payments of cash consideration. This pre-supposes that Dada was in need of Rs. 3,000 and he did in fact borrow it from Shambhoo Prasad. If that were not true and no one now contends that it was, what alternative explanation of the fact can human ingenuity suggest other than that alleged by Dada? It is very unfortunate that Shamboo Prasad died before the suit. Had he been alive he might have been bold enough to bring it but it is pretty certain that had he tried to support the allegation of cash consideration at the trial he would have been exposed at once and the utter falsity of the claim in the form he had taken would have been even more clearly proved than it has been. For Bhagwandas may at least say that he knew nothing about the note. It had come to him as part of his brother's property and he took it for granted that it was genuine and in order. That would have been well enough had not Surajmal who, on the alternative case, knew perfectly well what the real transaction was with Bhagwandas's attorney. How Bhagwandas got the witnesses to prove cash payment is not easy to understand unless Surajmal had procured them. Shamboo Prasad would have been in a different pass." Even if the suit broke down utterly Surajmal might have persuaded Bhagwandas that he ran no risk as he could always shelter behind his own personal ignorance of the transaction.

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.

For particulars apply to:—

CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,

Umreth (Kaira)

774

NO CASH CONSIDERATION.

It would have been extremely awkward for Shamboo Prasad, had he been the plaintiff and gone into the box to swear to the payment of cash and then the whole story had turned out to be a deliberately false concoction. Even then the question every one acquainted with the case would have asked would have been who is responsible for all this forgery. This much is almost certain, that Bhagwandas did not know the trend of the note and was persuaded to call in aid false witnesses to prove that his deceased brother paid cash for it. Surajmal must have known it. A very rich man does not make out a pro-note in favour of his own attorney's clerk for Rs. 3,000 without recovering a penny in cash, without there being some very strong reasons for such extraordinary acts and a reason which it was necessary in the opinion of one, at least of the interested parties, to conceal.

COMMENTS COMPLETELY VINDICATED.

If there was no cash consideration—and this we may take to have been proved beyond doubt—what consideration was there? None that Shamboo Prasad could have given. But a consideration which Surajmal might have had and yet did not avow. Just such a consideration in short as alleged in Dada's written statements. The only possible escape from his dilemma involving as it does the substantial truth of every fact and the complete vindication of every comment in the alleged libels is that Shamboo Prasad in the absence of his master at Mahableshwar told Dada the story that is given in Dada's written statement without Surajmal's knowledge and so got the note in his own name intending to dupe both Dada and his master Surajmal. That is a veritable *tabola in naufragio*. I do not know whether it ever has been actually suggested, but ingenuity driven desperate, might invent it. I hardly think it worth serious consideration. It is so extremely improbable that even had Shamboo Prasad thought of it, could he have believed himself able to carry it through without Surajmal on the one hand and Dada on the other getting scent of his treachery? I come back to this question. If there was no cash consideration for the note, what was the consideration? Dada tells us in his written statement with utmost candour and abandon the circumstantiality of detail. There was no cash consideration, no one has pretended at any stage of this litigation as far as I have been able to discover that when this pro-note was made Dada was in need of money. All that Shamboo Prasad had, Rs. 3,000 to lend? But if the consideration really was that which is set out in the defendant's case, and that appears to be almost the only possible alternative, it follows that Surajmal knew perfectly well what was the nature of the suit in which he filed the plainti for Bhagwandas and acted as his attorney as long as there was any chance of going through as an uncontested short cause. It is instructive to note Surajmal's conduct in his relation to this suit. I am not sure whether this was or could have been in defendant's knowledge when he wrote the articles and if it was not, strictly speaking, it ought not to have found a place in the reckoning of factors making for or against the defence of fair comments. It was however, laid before us in arguments and as far as I recollect no objection was taken. The suit for accounts brought by Dada against Surajmal was settled by consent ten days before this suit was brought on. The accounts suit ended thus. Dada withdrew all his objections and surcharges ammounting to Rs. 70,000 and submitted to a decree awarding Surajmal's counter-claim for Rs. 1,300. with costs. All allegations made against Surajmal were withdrawn. It is only upon that last term that I dwell a moment, as possibly explaining the plaintiff's hardihood in persisting in this suit. Bhagwandas vs. Dada was filed as a short cause. Correspondence had already indicated to Surajmal who was acting as Bhagwandas's attorney that Dada meant to repudiate the claim and, if necessary, fight it on the allegations which were afterwards fully set out in his written-statement. The written statement was only put in at the last moment when the suit was on for disposal as a short cause. It was then transferred to the long cause list and very shortly after that Surajmal ceased to act as attorney for the plaintiff. It is fair argument that he did not like the look of the written statement and decided that if the suit was going to be fought out he had better keep out of the contest as much as he could. That was in September, 1915. This may not be such a good argument. But it is permissible to doubt whether the suit would have come on at all had it not been for the settlement of the account suit. The withdrawal of all allegations in that suit might have heartened Surajmal to go on with this suit. He might have thought that Dada would never persist in these allegations so soon after he had withdrawn a number of other serious allegations in another suit. I say this because I am trying to put myself in the place of a critic about to comment on the suit before Davar J. just after its dramatic ending. Surely, he would have been asking himself how, if Dada's version was substantially true, as the course and result of the suit seemed to indicate that it was, Surajmal could have had the fool-hardiness to press it to a definite issue. Some such explanation as this may have suggested itself. That is to say, of course, that the intending critic had really known about the account suit and Surajmal's conduct in Bhagwandas's suit as plaintiff's attorney.

SURAJMAL'S COLLAPSE IN WITNESS-BOX.

Be that as it may, the suit did come on in due course. The issues raised at the trial show how deeply Surajmal was implicated. The attempt to prove cash consideration had, as is now conceded all round, failed and failed ignominiously. If the suit had ended then and there no one would have been surprised; although most people who took the trouble to read the pleadings and the written statement would have drawn their own conclusions and those conclusions would have been uniformly unfavourable to Surajmal. Moreover, he could have hardly supposed that under so vigilant and experienced a judge his own troubles would have ended with the inglorious collapse of a manifestly false suit in defending which the most serious charges were brought against himself. The least he could do was to brazen it out as far as he was personally concerned and by disproving the consideration alleged by defendant indirectly supporting the tottering case of the plaintiff. Doubtless, he overrated his own ability and resource as a witness. Members of the legal profession, who are constantly, if attorneys, suggesting lines of cross-examination of counsel attacking hostile witnesses by that method, usually think themselves very well gratified to face so familiar an ordeal. Experience only too frequently shows what poor witnesses they make. Surajmal was no brilliant exception. Very soon he began to flounder. His conscience could not possibly have been as clear of offence as he wished the Court to believe. He could only explain his extraordinary answers months later by saying that he was frightened. Frightened of what? The point where he broke down most calamitously was upon a chance question whether he had not himself drafted a notice to be sent to himself by Dada's attorney Da'Cunha. He could not remember. He was frightened. Frightened because he saw papers in counsel's hands. But if he knew, as he must have known, had this allegation been utterly false, that he had never sent such a notice, that he never would have thought of doing such a thing. There was nothing in a paper flourished before his eyes to frighten him. At this precise moment, just when he must have felt most keenly that he was making a pitiable exhibition of himself, and that there were many worse rocks ahead, the court rose for the day. On Monday Surajmal was present in court. The trial as everyone thought was going on and without doubt many were waiting eagerly to hear how Surajmal would acquit himself under further cross-examination. What happens? The plaintiff surrenders unconditionally, consents to a decree dismissing his suit with costs, and the judge passes it remarking that the plaintiff had adopted a very wise course. Does Surajmal, who had, in the opinion of the learned judge eagerly accepted the first opportunity of vindicating his character, thus displaying the courage of an honest and injured man, raise any protest? Not a word. He lets his character which his examination had so far certainly not raised or helped to clear go at that. When the first of these articles appeared a week later on the 7th of March does he protest? He maintains the same cynical indifferent silence which he has the hardihood to explain in the libel action by saying that he did not feel in any way concerned about the suit or case how it ended. It is only when the second article appears, and he realises that the matter will not be allowed to rest, that in sheer desperation, as it seems to me, and self-defence that he brings this libel action.

A MOST REASONABLE INFERENCE.

The first and perhaps the most important question is, whether upon all the facts disclosed in the pleadings and the evidence at the trial before Justice Davar, in view of its curious sudden termination, and the judge's comment, was it a fair inference that, as Dada alleged, Surajmal was the real plaintiff, and the nature of the transaction underlying the promissory note was set out with substantial truth in the written statement? Speaking for myself I should say unhesitatingly, that it was not only a fair comment, a reasonable inference, but by far the most probable and therefore the most reasonable inference that could at that time have been drawn. Does anyone seriously believe that between Saturday night and Monday morning Surajmal was not consulted? Does anyone seriously believe that had he declined to consent to the suit being withdrawn, it would have ended as it did? When I put these questions in this form I mean them to be answered, of course with reference to the materials before the defendant when he wrote the articles. Remember that the nominal promisee of the pro-note was Surajmal's own clerk. The nominal plaintiff was a man of no substance at all. Presumably whatever information he got for use in supporting his claim he got from his first attorney, master of his deceased brother. Surajmal. If such evidence as the plaintiff thus advised decided to give was all false who should have known that better than Surajmal? Who should have known the real truth of the matter better than Surajmal? Who was most interested in refuting the defence set up by Dada, Bhagwandas or Surajmal? With all these considerations before him would anyone have hesitated to conclude that it was Surajmal who decided that the claim had better be dropped before further unpleasant disclosures had to be made? Would anyone at the time have hesitated to conclude that in the main at any rate Dada's defence was true? It is all very well now to say that had the case gone on Surajmal would have improved under cross-examination and Dada would have broken down and failed to prove his defence. That was clearly not the opinion of those in charge of the case. For, had they had any hopes of that kind it is certain as anything in human conduct well can be, that the plaintiff would not have been advised to consent to a decree dismissing his suit with all costs. Apart from the charges against Surajmal, what worse fate could have overtaken the plaintiff. True he might have had to pay costs of one or, at most I should think, two more days' hearing. But that was relatively unimportant, as it was I have since ascertained that his two attorneys' bills were taken against him for an aggregate of over Rs. 2,000, so that a few hundreds, more or less, would certainly not have deterred him from fighting to a finish, had it really been his suit, and had he been advised that there was still a fighting chance dependant upon the result of Dada's examination and the conclusion of Surajmal's evidence. And putting myself now in the place of a juryman I feel no doubt whatever what my verdict would have been upon that, now generally conceded to have been by far the most important part of the libel. There is no question here of any facts untruly stated. There never has been. It is simply a case for the jury to say whether upon the facts, it was fair comment to say that the suit was Surajmal's suit and that the case made out by Dada in his written statement was probably true.

"THE LYING LETTER."

I have never felt the least doubt myself that that was perfectly fair comment. As to the rest of the libel I have shown that it contains certainly one fact untruly stated. But whether the cheque was Surajmal's or Tatia Sahib's, is utterly unimportant. I have pointed out that it was a very natural mistake, such a slip as any one might have made. As soon as we dismiss the idea which pervaded the plaintiff-appellant's arguments right up to the end of the hearing, that the defendant was alleging and had any conceivable reason for alleging that Surajmal had settled the suit With Dada without Tatia Saheb's knowledge or consent, the unimportance of the slip is self-evident. Let us suppose that Surajmal had settled the suit for Rs. 2,000 without consulting his principal Tatia Saheb.

It would have been a very daring thing to do, and one which Surajmal could not have defended, had Tatia Saheb repudiated the settlement. But he might even then have pleaded that he so settled, in the best interests of his client and in the sure confidence that he would ratify the settlement, Dada's case from the first has been that he expected at least Rs. 20,000 from Tatia Saheb, acting under Surajmal's advice. It is certain I think that he would have got some damages. How much near the only question. If Surajmal had ever told Tatia Saheb that Dada meant to insist on a minimum of Rs. 20,000 damages he might very well have settled for Rs. 2,000, and reducing costs proportionately, with the certainty that Tatia Saheb would gladly consent. But I do not believe that it ever entered the head of the defendant to make such an allegation against Surajmal. He was attacking Surajmal. He was holding up his professional conduct to public reprobation. He was pointing out that amongst his tortuous dealings he had first instigated one of his clients Dada, to file a suit against another of his clients Holkar, and then after for form's sake he had sent Dada to another attorney D'Cunha, he had settled with Dada over the head of D'Cunha. And that he had then written a leter (in this lay the sting of the accusation) to D'Cunha meant to convey a false impression and conceal his unprofessional conduct. There would have been no sense at all that I can see in suggesting that Surajmal had settled this suit without Holkar's knowledge, even supposing anyone believed that an *attorney could* do anything of the kind. What was charged against him he could do, and as far as I can see, he actually did. Nor was it in itself a very serious matter. No one would have attached any importance to it but for the lying letter which Surajmal next wrote to aCunna. To make and bring home that charge two things were necessary, (1) that ur/ajmal did were the letter. That is admitted (2). That as between him and Dada no agent of Holkar intervened. In other words that no agent of Holkar settled the suit with Dada without Surajmal's knowledge, and only after the settlement had been made, informed Surajmal of it. There the defendant had Dada's written statement to go upon; and in addition Surajmal's own evidence given before he realized that any such point was going to be made against him. Both if true,—and why should the defendant not have believed Surajmal himself upon oath regarding this matter?—Conclusively establish the falsity of this letter. It is only by insisting that the sentence "as a matter of fact etc" should be wrenched from its contest and read as an isolated statement literally that the plaintiff can make any show of grievance out of it. So read and meaning that Holkar never had an agent with Surajmal, it would doubtless be ntrue. But I cannot understand how such arguments could be used, in face of the plain meaning of the passage as a whole.

NO LIBEL AT ALL.

This again I consider to be perfectly fair comment. And that disposes of the whole atter, both law and fact. I never was in any doubt after hearing the Advocate-General's first day's argument that there was no libel at all. My only anxiety has been to understand how my two learned brothren Heaton and Macleod J. J. whose opinions I must respect and acknowledge to be fully as deserving of weight as my own had came to a contrary conclusion.

I am of opinion that the plaintiff's suit should be dismissed with all costs throughout.

Messrs: Craigie Blunt and Caroe:—Solicitors for the Appellant and Plaintiff.

Messrs: Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas:—Solicitors for the Respondents and Defendants.

MOHAMED ALI AND SHAUKAT ALI.

GUJRAT CONFERENCE DEMANDS RELEASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, Nov. 7.

Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, as President of the First Gujrat Political Conference, has wired to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy as follows:—"Gujrati Rajkiya Paris had commenced on Saturday and finished on Monday last, unanimously adopted resolution thanking his Excellency for release of Mrs. Besant and her co-workers, and praying for similar generosity in favour of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, thereby securing a calm atmosphere whilst throwing the responsibility upon those seeking the release of these brothers of preventing any untoward result from their release."

DELHI VICEREGAL LODGE.

SUCCESSFUL EVENING PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 7.

The evening party at the Viceregal Lodge last night was a brilliant function attended by about four hundred and thirty people. All the ruling princes and chiefs with their ministers and personal staff were present. All the members of the Executive Council, Secretaries to the Government of India and a large number of other officials and ladies were among the guests of the evening. As the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford entered the shamiana, his Excellency's band struck the national anthem. On their Excellencies taking their seats the Hon. Mr. J. B. Wood, Secretary to the Political Department, presented their Highnesses the Rao of Cutch and the Raja of Bilaspur, whom the Viceroy invested with the insignia of the G.C.S.I. and K.C.I.E., respectively. After the ceremony the guests repaired to the drawing room, where their Excellencies met the guests.

MR SASTRI'S LECTURING TOUR.

EXPOSITION OF CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 7.

On the 6th instant the Hon. Mr. Sastri delivered two lectures, one at Amalner in the noon, and the other at Jalgaon at night, the subject of his lectures being the Congress-League Scheme of Reforms. Prof. Bhate presided at the Amalner lecture and Mr. Mhalas at that at Jalgaon. In the former Mr. Sastri dilated upon the power of veto vested under the scheme in the Governor-General, and discussed the checks that the scheme supplies over the same with a view to avoid any abuse of the power. Dr. Deva of the Servants of India Society who followed gave an idea of how the Bombay Legislative Council would be like if the scheme were adopted.

In his Jalgaon lecture Mr. Sastri dwelt at length on the several objections brought forward against the scheme by Anglo-Indians such as the unsafe condition of property, all power centralising in the hands of a few educated persons and the like.

Mr. Sastri arrived here this afternoon and will leave for Satara, Hubli and Dharwar to-night.

ACTIVITIES OF ANGLO-INDIAN REACTIONARIES.

INTERPELLATION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

In the House of Commons, Commander Wedgwood drew attention to the formation and objects of the Indo-British Association in London and asked whether any of those composing it received money from Indian funds.

Mr. Fisher replied that the press stated that the Association had been formed with the object of protecting the interests in India of the British and Indians alike and it also showed that the Committee included retired civil and military officers receiving pensions and allowances in respect of former service in India.

MADRAS HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.

Replying to Mr. Snowden, Mr. Fisher stated that there had been no deviation from the policy laid down by Parliament in the appointment of two temporary judges to the permanent strength of the High Court of Madras.

NEW MOSLEM LEAGUES BEING ESTABLISHED.

(From our correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 7.

The Provincial Moslem League at Sind is established, and the Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Moslem League with twenty-two district Moslem Leagues throughout the province has been revived. District Moslem Leagues throughout Sind are being organised the United Provinces Provincial Moslem League is going to be revived on 14th instant. It is probable that its centre will be changed from Agra to another city. The question of the Behar Provincial Moslem League will be taken up. It requires overhauling.

THE PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTERESTING INTERPELLATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council was held to-day in the Council Chamber, his Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer presiding. There was a large attendance of members. A large number of questions were interpellated, among them being one regarding the Bradlaugh Hall meeting of 28th January last, the proceedings of which were first prohibited to be published in newspapers and then allowed to be published; another about persons dealt with under Defence of India Act; a third on education of girls and a fourth on particulars about political meetings. Replying to the question of the Hon. Mr. Fazl Hussain about establishing a High Court in the Punjab, the Government said that the conversion of the Chief Court would take place after the war when financial conditions permitted. Regarding the Bradlaugh Hall meeting of the 28th June, the Government replied that the speeches delivered then were moderate in tone, and the order prohibiting publication was issued by the Government before the meeting. Replying to the question of Mr. Fazl Hussain regarding the number of persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act and the number against whom the order under the Act was still in force, Government said that the total number of persons dealt with under the Act was 176 and the total number of persons against whom the order is still in force was 109.

TONE OF POLITICAL SPEECHES.

Regarding the question of the students' circular and political meetings, the Government replied that during the last five years since the autumn of 1912 the tone of speeches at public meetings in the Punjab, though occasionally bitter and unfriendly and calculated to produce and foster feelings of resentment and hostility towards Government, has not been such as to necessitate punitive action against individual speakers. Anarchy and violence were not preached in public as a rule. The records of various conspiracy cases show that school boys and students were induced to join by secret propaganda and private meetings in 1914 and 1915. Instances were not wanting in which undesirable doctrines had been preached in public since the outbreak of war. It is believed that the flight of several Mahomedan students from Lahore to join the King's enemies was in part due to speeches publicly delivered in Lahore by two agitators from outside the province. One of the two agitators since fought against the Government in the frontier and was still at large. The other has been interned by order of a provincial government other than that of the Punjab.

ANATOMY PROFESSORSHIP.

After interpellations, Mr. Lumsden introduced a bill to amend the Vaccination Act which was taken into consideration and passed. Mr. Fazl Hussain then moved three resolutions. The first resolution recommending that the condition of primary schools especially of lower primary department, be improved and that further expansion of primary education should take place through the agency of improved schools was carried unanimously. The second resolution recommending that recruitment for the professorship of anatomy or of physiology in the Medical College, Lahore, be not restricted to the Indian Medical Service, and that suitable qualified men outside the Indian Medical Service be eligible for the post, was also carried. Officials did not vote. The third resolution recommending that in the subordinate Provincial Educational Service, ten posts be taken out of the Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 grade to improve position of tachers of classical languages in Anglo-Vernacular High Schools, was withdrawn on the assurance from Government that they would prepare a scheme and reconsider the whole question in raising the pay of teachers. The Council then adjourned till the next meeting in January, 1918.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Market was rather inactive to-day although a fairly a large number of transactions have been reported. Jute shares ruled easier with exception of Kinnison Rs. 5 dividend on which led to a strong inquiry for these shares. Coal shares were unchanger without doing. Miscellaneous section was again well supported, feature of the day being the increase in the price of Phosphates which advanced to Rs. 50-8. Following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 820, 825; Bokaro and Ramgurh 16-12 odd lot; Burrakur 43-8; Equitable (ord) 50-4, 50-12; Industry 13, 13-4; Jumoni 12, 12-4, 12-6; Kalapahari 18-8; New Kessurgarh 12-8, 12-12; New Sinidih 9-4; Nemre Heree 16; Parasea 6-4 to 6-8 and 6-12 s.l.; Phularitand 10-12, 11; Pench River 14-12, 15; Searsole 13, 11-4; Tentulmuri 21 to 22-12, 22-4, 22; Tisiea 18; Western 23-4.

Jute:—Budge Budge (ord) 523, 525; Clive (ord) 217; Dalhousie (ord) 464; Dalhousie (pref) 114, 115; Fort Gloster (ord) 658; Fort William (ord) 252, 254; Kamarhatty (ord) 452; Khardeh pref) 104; Lansdowne (ord) 271; Lansdowne (pref) 104, 105; New Central (ord) 532, 535 and 540; Soorah (ord) 180; Waverly 9-4, 9-6.

Tea:—North West Cachar 250.

Miscellaneous:—Calcutta City Flour 15-12, 16-4; Calcutta Hydraulic 460; Great India Phosphate 26-8 to 31 p.; Howrah Oil 171, 172; Mengkibol Rubber 27, 27-4; New Ring Mills (pref) 160, 161; Ryam Sugar 17, 17-4; Easten Engineering 236, 237-8; Triton Insurance 87-8.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-2 to 69-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-8 to 69-10.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,325-8
Total up to date	2,61,409-0

GROSSMITH'S
"GOLDEN STILL"
Eau de Cologne

Wonderful freshness, invigorating quality and delightful odour, distinguish this really high-class Eau de Cologne, which is undoubtedly the finest production of its kind.

It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original, made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Distillers of Perfumes,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

Proprietors of the celebrated Hasu-no-Hana, Phūl-Nānā, Shem-el-Nessim, and Wana-Ranee Perfumes.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the **India Provident Company Ltd.**, the safest and cheapest house for Life and Marriage Assurances will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.
WANTED agents also on most liberal, terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.
For particulars apply at onee mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 29, Grey Street, Calcutta.

FORD CAR OWNERS

can save time and worry by ordering all spare parts, accessories and all motorists' wants from

R. T. MEHTA & Co.
Near West End Cinema, Charni Road, Bombay No. 4.

ESANOFELE

Its reputation both as a cure and as a prophylactic has been firmly established. It has been tried by leading Physicians, Government Officials, Heads of Municipal Corporations, Planters and Employers of Labour and found highly satisfactory even in chronic cases with enlargement of spleen. We recommend it to all those who are suffering from

MALARIA

No relapse——Perfectly safe.
For infants and children use
ESANOFELINA
a liquid form of
ESANOFELE
AT ALL CHEMISTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON:—
B. G. GORIO & CO.
BOMBAY.
SUB-AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Messrs. MEHTA Bros.,
Shamshet Street, BOMBAY.
Beware of Imitations & Substitutes.

Get Good Sight

By removing the cause of *bad* sight. Don't commit the common error and take to spectacles as the only remedy for eye-trouble. They will *correct* your sight, but what you want is something to *cure* your eyes, viz:—the Actina Treatment. Actina has succeeded where specialists had failed, simply because it assists, and not opposes Nature. It is essentially a natural treatment and the hundreds of testimonials are proof that it is a successful treatment. To use it is simplicity itself—remove the two screw caps from the Actina Instrument releasing the powerful vapour which applied to the eyes and inhaled through the mouth and nostrils, sets up and maintains a good circulation in all parts of the eye, removes congestion and restores the organ to perfect health. It is just as effective in other Catarrhal Diseases such as Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Sore Throat, Influenza, Deafness, etc. Invest Rs. 25-8 in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease containing particulars of Conditional Trial Offer and convincing testimonials post free from Actina B. C.) Sole Agency Batala (India.)

the ACTINA Way

IN BOMBAY

and its suburbs our manufactured

COSSI SILK JIT PIECES

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON
are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranted for
ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price **Rs. 8** Per piece.

Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run.

Order from—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY (India)

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut R V Babington, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut P N J Christie, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut J Cotchin, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut S J Davie, Manchesters.
Lieut C E R Hanbury, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut J P Hargreaves, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G D Harvey, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut J G Hickman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G D Harvey, Goldstreams.
Second-Lieut J G Hickman, Field Artillery.
Capt C S Jackson, Coldstreams.
Capt C J C La Coste, General List.
Second-Lieut W S Langworthy, Devons.
Lieut D S E Milligan, Medicals.
Lieut-Colonel H Moorhouse, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt R W Moorhouse, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut P H Morris, Machinegun Corps.
Capt Hon P J H S Ogilvy, Irish Guards.
Capt R J P Rodakowski, Irish Guards.
Capt C G Stevens, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T S V Stuney, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut C C Studley, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G M Sweeney, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A L Wells, Irish Guards.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G W Bentley, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C C Dennist, Londons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J A Acworth, Worcesters.
Lieut A Brown, Lincolns.
Capt Hon. H S Fielding, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut C P Joscelyne, Suffolks.
Lieut J H Llewellyn, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J T Scott, Leicesters.
Capt R Sherman, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E H Simpson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W Smith, Leicesters.
Capt R G Titley, Gloucesters.
Capt J W Wootton, Suffolks.

DIED.

Capt C R J Kirson, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Lieut-Col Hon H R L G Alexander, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut C H Asphar, Machinegun Corps.
Lieut N B Bagenal, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut C E Bagot, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut A C Baker, North Lancashires.
Lieut D S Browne, Irish Guards.
Rev. F M Browne, Chaplain.
Capt L W L Cadic, Essex.
Second-Lieut A E Chapman, Essex.
Second-Lieut A R Clare-Smith, Coldstreams.
Lieut-Col Sir E H Sti Clarke, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut B S Close, Irish Guards.
Capt G H Connor, Engineers.
Second-Lieut T Corry, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut A S Croasdell, York and Lancashires.
Major H Cutbush, Field Artillery.
Capt W Y Darling, Royal Scots.
Lieut M N Dewing, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H M Dodson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut E C Dudgeon, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut L W G Eccles, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut H C Edwards, East Surreys.
Capt G L Elkington, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C B Ellwood, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut I D Erskine, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut G St C Feilden, East yorks.
Lieut R A Fisher, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F Flavell, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut A Gladwin, York and Lancashires.
Lieut T R C Goff, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut N Graham, Coldstreams.
Capt E G Griffin, Essex.
Second-Lieut E M Harvey, Irish Guards.
Lieut R W Hassall, Field Artillery.
Lieut G M Helme, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut J M Hendersons, Garrison Artillery.
Major J B Heron, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H G Higham, Worcesters.
Lieut-Col. R Horn, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut I M Howard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut I M Howard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R B Howey, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut J W Huntungdon, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H E Jones, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W G Kewley, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Kirk and Lancashires.
Second-Lieut F K Knox, Inniskillings.
Lieut J N P Lascelles, Coldsteams.
Second-Lieut J T Laughton, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut C V Longland, Lincolns.
Capt J Lowe, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut E F Lutyens, Coldstreams.
Lieut R N Macdonald, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut G W Mcfaydeane, Field Artillery.
Lieut F P MacGillivray, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut H W Merrell, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut T J Moran, Field Artillery.
Capt J W Morehouse, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C L Morris, Gloucesters.
Major R F Morrison, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Moubray, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut H Nicholas, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut I Panifer, Essex.
Second-Lieut W E Peake, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Pickett, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut A G Poole, Gloucesters.
Capt R B S Reford, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut E Roberts, York Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A E Rolls, West Yorks.
Major E Senior, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut E E Shephard, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut D E B K Shipwright, Flying Corps.
Capt J Shirley, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt H Skinner, Tanks.
Lieut D A K Stephen, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C G Stratton, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut W L Terry, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G E Toller, Machinegun Corps.
Major A W Van Straubenzee, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut G S Walker, Field Artillery.
Capt R F Walker, Medicals.
Second-Lieut D K Ward, Manchesters
Second-Lieut F T H Watkin, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut A F Whorton, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut G B Wigle, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F R Willis, Tanks.
Capt J M Wilson, Service Corps.
Capt E G Wood, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J Wood, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J B Wood, Manchesters.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut L G Glass, Lancashire Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut R F Hickley, Dublins.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut Hon D B S Buxton, Coldstreams.
Cappt F C Talbot, Berkshires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R O Bowran, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut A W Edwards, Flying Corps.
Lieut R I V Hill, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut G M Wilkinson, Cornwalls.
Lieut G A Young, Field Artillery.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut D O'Brien, Field Artillery, should read Lieut.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut V de S Pinto, Wesh Fusiliers, should read Lieut.

LONDON, Oct 23.

KILLED.

Captain J M Butler, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H W Gilbert, Essex.
Lieut H S Pettinger, Yorks Light Infantry.
Captain N H W Saw, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A C Swindall, West Surreys.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R J Burdge, Field Artillery.
Lieut F C E Clarke, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut G F Hobbs, Essex.
Lieut P Michell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F Pickering, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E R Wheatly, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R Y Aveline, Lancs Fusiliers.
Captain G T Baker, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S C C Bryan, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut T P Burwell, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut A Caro, Lancasters.
Captain G S Carver, Cheshires.
Lieut J Cave-Bigley, Field Artillery.
Captain E C Coke, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut W E Collins Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W A Costley, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut S E Couves, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H T Crawley, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W Crow, Yorks Light Infantry
Major C H David, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Fox, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W B Greaves, York Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut F Hague, Cheshires.
Lieut-Colonel P J Hanafin, Medicals.
Second-Lieut D Harrison, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut W H Harvey, Wellingtons.
Lieut F H Hiscock, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A L Jones, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C G Kennaway, Household Battalion.
Second-Lieut L G Kirchner, Lancs Fusiliers.
Major M Knox, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Lonsdale, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut D S Macdonald, Gordons.
Second-Lieut D McLeod, Field Artillery.
Captain G C Martin, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J M Moresby-White, Field Artillery.
Lieut C D Morgan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C W Morton, Worcesters.
Captain E W Nesham, Engineers.
Major W G Officer, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut H Oldham, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G K Parrington, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut R J Phillips, Welsh Fusiliers
Second-Lieut A Pring, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S B Simpson, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut L A Smith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Syme, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R W Taylor, York and Lancs.
Major G L J Tuck Suffolks.
Second-Lieut E G Turner, York and Lancs
Second-Lieut J F Ward, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut G M Weir, Gloucesters
Second-Lieut E Yarwood, South Staffs.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A A Allen, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R J P Cobb, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut R S Gilbert, Flying Corps.
Lieut-Colonel G E Hone, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A E Turvey, Flying Corps.
Captain J A Young, Sherwoods.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J C Adamson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W F Allen, East Lancs.
Lieut A R Barrett, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A W Bays, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G W Baxter, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut C J Beacham, Worcesters.
Lieut C S Beachcroft, Household Battalion.
Captain H S Benjamin, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R G Bennett, Yorks Light Infantry.
Lieut-Colonel J F Beyth, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C O Boswell, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut W B Burns, Shropshires.
Captain H Clement, Warwicks.
Lieut F P Cliff, Yorkshires.
Captain J V Donnelly, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J E S Dyer, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C Eddy, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A R Edghill, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut H J Edwards, Worcesters.
Captain A M Fisher, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G Garnet, Lancs Filiers.

COOKING A LUXURY.

THE BOSS Oil Air **STOVE** cooks quickly, quietly, and economically.

THOUSAND SOLD.

BOSS" in 1-2-3-4-5 Burners.

Prices Rs. **45, 70, 100, 125, 150,** respectively.

SHELVES AND OVENS EXTRA.

ASK FOR PARTICULARS OR VISIT OUR SHOW ROOMS:—

New Queen's Road,
L. ROY SAMPAT
HEAD OFFICE:—70 APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Branches { Kashmiri Gate, DELHI
Elphinstone Street, Camp KARACHI.

The Oriental Iron & Electrical Works
Show Room
CORNER OF
Sandhurst and Charni Road
Bombay
They are always ready to help if anything goes wrong in the Electrical Installation

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-.
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SUPERIOR WRIST WATCHES.

Durable, strong, fashionable, nice-looking and very cheap reliable time-keepers to suit all wrists. Guaranteed for 10 years.

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15, 20, 22, 25,
" " RADIUM DIAL
Rs. 18, 24, 27, 30.
SILVER, Rs. 18, 21, 24, 27, 30.
" RADIUM DIAL,
Rs. 21, 24, 27, 30, 33.

Fine English Leather given free with every watch.
Thousands have been sold up to this time.
Apply to the Manager,
THE IQBAL SWISS WATCH Co.
(5 B.) LAHORE

Dr. P. S. GANLA, M.D.

SERUM-THERAPIST.

Guarantees a perfect and speedy Cure by Serum-Injections in the following Diseases:—

Phthisis, Scrofula, Hysteria, Impotence, Paralysis, Pneumonia, Plague Tetanus and Typhoid Fever.

Telegraphic Address:—Dr. GANLA
BOMBAY No. 8.

THE ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE ! !

(130 Rawiwar, Poona City.)

Both the Aryan and the Western Systems are used, Results exact, Rupee One per question, Postage extra, Inform Your letter time. We have several certificates, and we have much experience in this science....*Manager.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

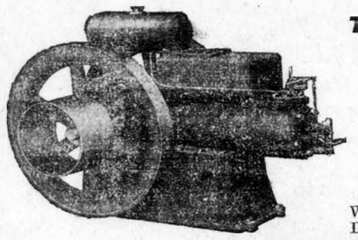
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

THE "WONDER" BURNOIL ENGINE.



THINK——————

No Magneto, No Batteries, No Wires,
No Hot Bulb, No Spark Plugs, No Carburetor,

No Pre—Heating.

The Simplest Engine on the market. Will work on any oil—Kerosene, Crude, Distillate or Fuel oil. No extra expenses for water tanks. It is the **cheapest** the **simplest** and the **Best.** Ask for the free Booklet. Only 5 and 7 H.P. in stock for prompt delivery.

SOLE AGENTS.

CLUBWALLA & Co. Ld.

50, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

"RISING SUN" BRAND HAIR DYE.

The world known preparation. Wonderful Discovery.

Sole Agent—

T. HARA,

73-75, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

FOR

WEDDING CAKES.

Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bed-bugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture, &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.

½ lb. tins, Ans. 7 each.
1 lb. tins, Ans. 12 each.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI SUTARIA & CO

HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Free! Free! Free!

THE RIGHT BOOK FOR THE RIGHT OCCASION

You need it, your family needs it
Your friends need it, your brethren need it for the up-lift of yourself.
Your family and your country.

VAIDYA VIDYA

A book containing 20 useful medical topics arranged according to the different stages of human life.

RAJ VAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI,

JAMNAGAR-KATHIAWAR.

Bombay Branch—187, Kalbadevi Road.

Do you wish to know what the ANNAPURNA COOKER has done for the kitchen?

Write a card to:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,

Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

YOUR EYES

If your eyes are giving you trouble, or your present Glasses are not suiting you, let us test your sight and tell you the reason why: without obligation on your part, of course.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East,

No. 44, HORNBY ROAD (Macmillan Buildings), BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1827.

Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Rainfall has increased in the peninsula. It has been nearly general in south Madras and local in Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Trichinopoly two inches, Pamban one and half, Madura one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in south Burma.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov		h.	m.	ft. in.	Nov		h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	7	m	4	59	25 3	7	m	0	25a	20 3
			5	35a	23 1			11	5a	20 9
Thur.	8	m	6	6	24 11	8		1	18a	19 8
			7	10a	23 6					
Fri.	9	m	7	5	25 0	9	m	0	43	20 11
			8	16a	24 4			1	55a	19 6
Sat.	10	m	7	51	25 3	10	m	1	47	20 8
			9	1a	25 4			2	30a	18 2
Sun.	11	m	8	34	25 7	11	m	2	37	20 3
			9	40a	26 4			3	24a	17 4
Mon.	12	m	9	15	26 0	12	m	3	21	19 10
			10	16a	27 2			3	33a	16 7
Tues.	13	m	9	54	26 4	13	m	4	2	19 6
			10	51a	28 0			4	54	16 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset
„ 7 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 42m.	„ 6h. 4m
„ 8 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 42m	„ 6h. 3m.
„ 9 (Friday)	„ 6h. 43m.	„ 6h. 3m.
„ 10 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 43m.	„ 6h. 2m.
„ 11 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 43m.	„ 6h. 2m.
„ 12 (Monday)	„ 6h. 44m.	„ 6h. 1m.
„ 13 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 45m.	„ 6h. 1m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	6	10	33.5 p.m.
New Moon	14	11	58.5 p.m.
First Quarter	22	3	58.3 a.m.
Full Moon	29	0	11.3 a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 7th November, 1917, was 30.13+ Inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th November, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Sind and normal or in excess in Rajputana. Temperature is generally below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect except at Veraval and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.28in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.27in. and Belgaum 0.20in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and south Malabar and local in the Madras and the Bombay Deccan, while some showers have occurred in the Konkan.

Nearly general rain is likely in south-east Madras and Malabar and some showers in the Konkan and the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of November, 1917

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—			—
Do. (6th Nov.)	80.5	64.9	62		0	—0.06
Jask						
Do. (6th Nov.)	85.6	66.3	67		0	0
Muscat						
Do (6th Nov.)	88.9	73.1	70		0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	81.5	54.5	58		0	0
Rawalpindi	77.1	41.8	64		0	0
Lahore	78.8	48.8	81		0	0
Hissar	80.7	51.3	79		0	—
Ambala	78.7	50.3	77		0	—0.22
Delhi	78.0	57.8	62		0	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.4	54.2	62		0	—0.03
Mainpuri	80.7	50.3	71		0	—0.11
Jhansi	80.9	50.9	61		0	—0.04
Cawnpore	78.6	53.5	75		0	—0.25
Allahabad	79.6	55.2	64		0	—0.12
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	—	—	—			—
Karachi	90.4	62.2	35		0	—0.05
Ajmer	78.2	50.0	79		0	—0.04
Jaipore	83.0	51.9	69		0	—0.01
Kotah	80.6	55.2	62		0	0
Mount Abu	67.6	52.4	39		0	0
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.6	54.9	45		0	0
Dwarka	86.6	64.9	73		0	0
Veraval	93.1	65.8	37		0	0
Rajkot	85.8	51.9	56		0	—0.05
Bhavnagar Para	81.2	57.8	68		0	0
Surat	91.1	64.7	60		0	—0.02
Ahmedabad	89.1	60.9	47		0	0
Deesa	86.9	58.0	57		0	0
Neemuch	79.7	51.6	56		0	0
Indore	81.8	51.8	58		0	—0.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.1	49.9	74		0	—0.14
Saugor	79.0	54.6	42		0	—0.06
Hoshungabad	82.3	49.8	61		0	—0.09
Khandwa	85.2	55.6	54		0	—0.12
Akola	89.0	58.0	42		0	—0.16
Amraoti	86.8	60.3	41		0	—0.16
Nagpur	83.2	54.8	51		0	—0.36
Chanda	83.7	56.9	64		0	—0.35
Raipur	80.0	57.7	67		0	—0.23
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.2	75.0	69	..	0	—0.25
Ratnagiri	90.5	73.3	69	0.28	0.73	+0.45
Marmugao	84.3	73.9	92	0.04	1.05	+0.60
Karwar	89.2	74.1	94	..	0	—.05
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	2	60.3	63	..	0	—0.16
Ahmednagar	86.8	60.7	60	..	0	—0.27
Poona	89.2	65.9	67	0.27	0.27	—0.08
Sholapur	88.2	63.9	55	..	0	—0.09
Bijapur	85.8	64.9	58	..	0	—0.37
Belgaum	84.1	64.3	78	0.20	0.20	—0.70
Aurangabad	86.7	60.7	46	..	0	—0.23
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.5	59.7	62	..	0	—0.30
Hyderabad	85.2	64.5	69	..	0	—0.65
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.4	75.1	82	..	0.02	—1.13
Calicut	86.1	77.1	89	..	0	—1.95
Cochin	89.0	76.8	74	0.15	0.16	—2.31
Colombo	88.6	72.1	80	0.07	1.04	—2.04
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.8	72.2	77	..	0.09	—2.31
Bellary	89.6	69.6	88	0.22	0.22	—0.74
Cuddapah	90.7	73.4	86	..	0	—1.07
Madras	86.4	75.0	71	0.40	0.57	—3.32
Bangalore	81.3	65.4	81	..	0	—1.35
Coimbatore	85	69.5	88	0.48	0.79	—0.03
Trichinopoly	82.4	70.8	93	1.84	2.03	+1.62
Negapatam	89.5	76.6	90	0.40	2.92	—1.79

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.011 Inch
Temperature of Air	81.3 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.8 „
Dew Point	73.7 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.781 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.2 „
Minimum do.	77.0 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	152 Miles.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking, Accountancy and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditors Diploma Examinations a speciality.

Prospectus on application. 805

INVALUABLE for your HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANTA BLDS., KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers.

Price List Free on Application.

Drawn-wire Metal Filament

BRILLIANT LAMPS

Prices defy competition.

Sole Importer:

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Relieves immediately without injection

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

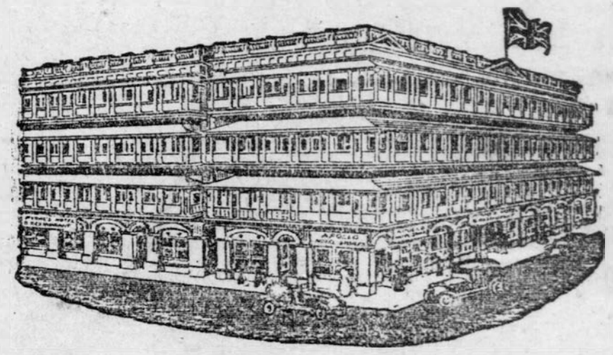
ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

Telegrams—"Apollo." *Telephone No. 175.*

Pyrke's Apollo Hotel AND Pyrke's Restaurant

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.



Stores Dept. on the Premises.
Local and Up-country Orders Promptly Executed.

T. YOULL,
General Manager.

BEST COORG COFFEE

POPULAR

BISON HEAD BRAND

Try Once.

Grown in Coorg, Cured and sized by Machinery under expert supervision: has stood the test of time and secured the highest awards at all the leading Exhibitions.

Few equalled, but none surpassed in excellence and aroma, and the Plantation Coffee advertised by others is not to be compared with ours.

DELIVERED FREE AT YOUR DOOR BY POST PER V.P.P. PACKED IN 7 lb. Drill Bags

Parchment	Finest Peaberry ..	Rs. 4-12 per 7 lb. bag.
„	No. 1	Rs. 4-3 „
„	No. 2	Rs. 3-15 „
Fine Peaberry Cooffee		Rs. 4-7 Per 7 lb. bag.
No. 1 Coffee..		Rs. 3-12 „
No. 2 Coffee..		Rs. 3-6 „

Also FRESH ROASTED AND GROUND COFFEE 4 one lb. Tins PINK LABEL for Rs. 4-14, and 6 one lb. Tins Do. for Rs. 7-4, Post free per V. P. P.

Stocks and prices liable to fluctuation.

Satisfaction guaranteed; buy from us direct and be sure you get **BISON HEAD BRAND COFFEE** and thus full value for your money and save all intermediate profits.

Our Roasted Coffee has been much appreciated by the Troops in Mesopotamia. One case containing 4 Doz. one lb. Tins Pink Label delivered free at Bombay Railway Station for Rs. 45.

Small samples sent post unpaid on application.

Liberal Terms to the Wholesale Trade for Five Tons and over. **Kindly mention this paper when ordering.**

Apply:—

The MANAGER,

THE HUNSUR WORKS,

HUNSUR.—(Mysore Province)

FOR THE BEST IN

TILES, MARBLE AND METALIC CEILINGS ENGAGE

SAJAN & Co.,

Patronised by

Government, P. W. D., and Native States

TAMARIND LANE, FORT,

Telegram—"SAJANCO." BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by R. K. R. CAMA, Managing-Director, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Press, Medows Street, Bombay.